

MASSILLON DAILY INDEPENDENT.

FOURTH YEAR.

MASSILLON, O., SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1891.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

GREATEST OF THEM ALL.

20 DAY CLEARANCE SALE.

Before involving at
HUMBERGERS
In this sale we will include the remnant of the
Ricks and Oberlin stocks. Now look out for
Wonderful Bargains. Everything MUST GO,
and will go.

Ladies' Misses & Children's Cloaks
Cloaks for 25 cents; think of it.
Cloaks for 50 cents; see them.
Cloaks for \$1.00; oh, we are in it.
Cloaks at any price, we just about give them
away.

See the table of Stylish Coats for Ladies at \$5.00,
your old coat, 3.00 on this table worth \$20.00.

FINE DRESS PATTERNS
At one fourth actual cost. Cloths and Cas-
simeres worth from \$1.00 to \$2.00 out to
25 Cents per Yard.

Look at the counter of 5 cent stuff. You can
find about everything on this counter. Don't
miss it. We have made great reductions in all
departments. For 20 days prices talk. See that
you get here. Sale begins

THURSDAY MORNING, JAN. 29

Respectfully,
HUMBERGERS, Dry Goods, MASSILLON.

COLEMAN. THE JEWELER

New and Complete stock in all the very
latest styles.

Sterling SILVERWARE,

Dozens, Half Dozens, Single pieces.

Diamonds,

Watches

Jewelry.

Largest Stock in the City

NO. 5 ERIE STREET.

GREAT Closing out Sale

On account of changing our

business on or about April 1st,

when our room will be occu-

ped by Dielhenn Bros., Cloth-

ing House, we will sell our

Entire Stock

OF

GROCERIES,

Glassware, Chinaware, Hang-

ing Lamps, Stand Lamps, Wa-

ter Sets, Vases, Fruit Dishes,

Haviland China, Cut Glass,

Fruit Dishes, Soup Sets, Ice

Cream Sets, Chamber Sets, &c.

Bear in mind that we mean

business and our stock must be

closed out. We are not only

selling at cost but many

articles at Half Price. Call at

once and

Secure these Bargains

Yours Respectfully,

Dielhenn Bros.

24 E. MAIN ST.

MASSILLON & CLEVELAND RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY AND TREASURER,
MASSILLON, OHIO, JANUARY 1, 1891.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this
Company, for the election of Directors, and the
transaction of any other business that may come
before the meeting, will be held at the Germania
Deposit Bank (its general office), in the City of
Massillon, O., Tuesday, the third day of February
1891, at 12 o'clock noon. JOHN J. HALEY,
Secretary

"Homoe Ton"

The never failing remedy for malaria,
and indigestion, and the best blood puri-
fier known, may be found at the drug
stores of E. S. Craig, Z. T. Baltzy and
Morganthal & Heister.

100 Dollars Reward.

For any case of chapped hands, face, lips,
pimples, and all other skin eruptions
that can't be cured with Kaloderma. Sold
by druggists at 35 cents. 14-4w

SPANGLER & CO., HATTERS

And Men's Fine Furnishers.

Knox & Youman Hats, Star Shirts and Waists. Fisk, Clark & Flagg

Ties, Gloves and Suspenders. Strictly first-class

Goods in Every Department.

OUR PRICES DEFY COMPETITION.

No. 4 East Main Street.

A CUTTING TIME

Though our winter trade has been exceptionally good and we
are not to be found among the mourners, yet we have a few
goods we want to sell and the sooner they are sold the better
we shall feel. We must begin to plan for the spring campaign, and
want room and money to carry out the plans we formulate. To
secure these two essentials we have

CUT THE HEADS OFF

the prices on our entire stock of Overcoats, Heavy Suits, Gloves,
Caps, Underwear, etc. They must make way for our spring pur-
chases, and now is the time to buy these cold-weather goods.
Don't beg off but come to the decapitating sale.

C. M. Whitman,

Strictly One Price, Massillon

ERHARD & SCHIMKE.

BREWERS AND BOTTLERS.

MASSILLON, O.

N. H. WILLAMAN

Furniture Dealer and Undertaker

42 and 44 South Erie Street,

CITY LIVERY!

P. GRIBBLE, Proprietor

First-Class in all its Appointments

Commercial Trade Solicited. Prompt Delivery.

BLACK CHEVIOTS.

We have them in all the different weaves, also a

Choice Line of New Woolens

Of the very latest styles, which we are making up at very

LOWE THE TAILOR,

OPERA BLOCK, SECOND FLOOR.

MATTHEW BROS

HEADQUARTERS FOR

GROCERIES

—AND—

PROVISIONS.

—ALL THE—

Best Grades of Flour

BUTTER, EGGS and POULTRY

All Class of Goods in their Season.

Mill Feed and Bailed Hay.

No. 2 - W. Tremont St.

TO THE PUBLIC.

JANKEE

Formerly with Tun Kee in the Minich bloc
and No. 1 East Tremont street,
has started a first-class

New Laundry at No. 45 East Main Street

Where he will be prepared to show to the pub-
lic the finest work in his line. He has the latest
improved machinery.
Ladies' Collars, 2 for 5c. Shirts, 10c. Collars, 3c.
New Shirts, 18c. 2 for 25c. Suits, 40c. Outfits, 40c.

E. D. Wileman,

ENGINEER & SURVEYOR,

OFFICE IN WARWICK BLOCK.

All work accurately and promptly at-
tended to. P. O. Box, 47.

Real Estate bought, sold and exchanged

THE UNION NATIONAL BANK.

JOSEPH COLEMAN, President,
J. H. Hunt, Cashier.

Does a General Banking Business
Interest paying Certificates of Deposit issued.
South Erie Street,
MASSILLON OHIO

THE OPENING OF A "CIRCULATING LIBRARY"

by the ladies of the Canton Assembly, at
the Conklin residence, last night, was
one of the most interesting of the season.
The books—thirty-five in number, in-
cluded, as the librarian, Major Barnes,
said, romances, love stories and summer
novels. The men went in evening
dress only, and drawing the "books"
from the library, did their best to guess
which was who, a prize going to the
most successful, who happened to be
Mr. Wade Chance. The refreshments
were as substantial and as unique as the
"books" themselves, although, like the

SALMAGUNDI.

TO-DAY'S DOINGS IN THIS TOWN

Personal Notes and Brief Mention of
Many Things.

THE WEATHER.—For Ohio.—Saturday, rain,
slightly warmer, colder during Sunday.

Mr. C. Russell went to Toledo yester-
day.

Miss Mollie Lynch, of Pittsburgh, is
visiting Mrs. Wm. Yos.

Thomas Austin has returned from a
week's sojourn in Cleveland.

Miss Katie Gitterman, of Canton, is
visiting her cousin, Miss Amelia Baker.

Capt. C. W. Zimmerman and Lieut.
George Schrock have returned from Cin-
cinnati.

Mr. and Mrs. George Long, of Mc-
Zena, are visiting their son, the Rev. S.
P. Long.

Joe Ess and Frank Clementz returned
last night from their visit with friends in
Sharon, Pa.

Sheriff Kridler was in the city yester-
day, serving papers in the Edgington
divorce case.

Miss Mary Lutz of Lake Chippewa, is
visiting the family of Amelius Boer-
gen, in the fourth ward.

Lew Shaut says he will accept the
nomination for street commissioner on
the Prohibition ticket if it is tendered
him.

Adam Claymen left to-day for Chilli-
cotte to superintend the construction of
a county bridge for the Massillon Bridge
Company.

Miss Emma M. Wehly will return
this evening after visiting with her par-
ents and many friends for several days in
New Philadelphia.

"Billy" Smith, a former school teacher
and resident of Jackson township, is
here from his home in Michigan with a
car load of potatoes.

Mr. B. B. Borden, of Las Vegas, New
Mexico, brother of Mr. S. P. Borden, of
this city, stopped off on his way to New
York to visit a few days.

The operation of amputating the
broken right leg of Jacob Pitts was per-
formed this morning about midway be-
tween the ankle and knee.

Mr. A. F. Nail, the comedian and
manager of the "Drummer Boy," will
arrive Monday. A rehearsal is called
for Monday evening in the opera house.

Mrs. Dieterich entertained the Episco-
pal mite society last night, at her re-
sidence, corner of East and Tremont
streets. A number of diversions, musical
and other, were provided.

Mrs. H. A. Heldenbrand, Mrs. P. M.
Heldenbrand, Mrs. H. A. Moreland, and
Mrs. J. E. Moreland have been called
here by the very serious illness of Mrs.
James McConnell, of Jackson township.

Miss Mary Ann Richards gave a party
at her home in Clay street, Friday
evening, January 30, it being her seven-
teenth birthday. A delightful evening
was spent and an excellent supper
served.

Hazel, the bright little daughter of Mr.
and Mrs. Michael Bar, entertained about
twenty-five of her playmates at the home
of her parents, in West Tremont street,
yesterday, the occasion being her birth-
day anniversary.

The last one of the series of lessons in
dancing by Miss Lida Bayliss to her ju-
venile class was given this afternoon at
her home, the children and their parents
being entertained at supper to conclude
the pleasant relations.

The progressive spelling contest took
place in the Presbyterian chapel last
evening, as per announcement, and was
greatly enjoyed by all the participants.
Following that special feature of the oc-
casion sides were chosen, an old time
spelling match was given, and Mrs. Chas.
E. Archer carried off the honors.

Councilman L. H. Strobel, to day, re-
moved his family and household effects
to Steubenville. Mr. Strobel's removal,
under the law, creates a vacancy in the
third ward's representation in the coun-
cil which is required to be filled by a
special election, more than thirty days
intervening before the regular munici-
pal election on the first Monday of April.

A full half-hundred of Mrs. Peter
Koonitz's friends and neighbors gathered
at her home, 333 West Tremont street,
last night, to spend a few pleasant hours
with her before her departure for her fu-
ture home at Monroeville, and as a
token of their esteem pre-
sented her with a silver cake basket
and a napkin ring, some affecting and
graceful remarks being made by Mrs. S.
P. Borden.

General Manager M. D. Woodford of
the Wheeling & Lake Erie road, accom-
panied by a number of New York direc-
tors, will take a trip over the entire line,
including the Martin's Ferry branch, in
Mr. Woodford's private car on Monday.
The distinguished party will leave New
York to-morrow for Steubenville, start
from that city at 7 o'clock Monday morn-
ing, and expect to pass through Massillon
during the afternoon.

The opening of a "circulating library"
by the ladies of the Canton Assembly, at
the Conklin residence, last night, was
one of the most interesting of the season.
The books—thirty-five in number, in-
cluded, as the librarian, Major Barnes,
said, romances, love stories and summer
novels. The men went in evening
dress only, and drawing the "books"
from the library, did their best to guess
which was who, a prize going to the
most successful, who happened to be
Mr. Wade Chance. The refreshments
were as substantial and as unique as the
"books" themselves, although, like the

books, uniquely disguised. The pretty
menu cards quoted from Lucille:
"We may live without books,
But civilized man cannot live without cooks,"
and were as follows:

A HALF HOUR WITH THE POETS.
One wee White Rose.....Massey
Small Beginnings.....Mackey,
"Airs Nothings".....Letters—Emerson
"The Treasures of the Deep,"
Mrs. Hemans

(The Wants of Man.....John Quincy Adams
Outward Bound.....Byron
Nothing but Leaves.....The Hen, Claudius
Akerman
Summer Longings, McCarthy,
The First Kiss.....Bonnie Wee Thing,
Campbell,
"An, How Sweet," Dryden, Only Seven Leigh, etc
Old Age of Temperance.....Comfort, Collins
Shakespeare,
Waiting for the Grapes, Macginn.
"How Long" Bonar
Disappointment! Brooks
"To Be No More!".....Milton.

Several german figures were danced
after supper, followed by general danc-
ing.

CHAPLAIN VATTMANN.

THE WELL KNOWN PRIEST'S
FRONTIER EXPERIENCES.

Such Scenes as Were Enacted at Pine
Ridge Will Never Be Repeated—The
Indians Became Prematurely Rest-
less—Forsythe's Conduct.

The courtesy of the Rev. James Kuhn,
rector of St. Mary's church, enables The
INDEPENDENT to publish some interest-
ing excerpts from a private letter, written
by Chaplain E. J. Vattmann, U. S. A.,
formerly rector of the church of St.
Philip and St. James, at Canal Fulton:
FR. MEADE, S. D., Jan. 25, 1891.

Here I am, in the Black Hills of Da-
kota, which are looking for the effects of
the McKinley bill for development. In
writing this letter I wish I had your
sense of noticing things and your power
of describing them, for what I have gone
through in the last three weeks is
enough to make an old man of a young
man, and I do not yet know if I shall say
that I regret or that I rejoice. My ex-
perience at Pine Ridge was not what I
expected, and again it was beyond my
expectation. I had imagined that I
would be called upon to go out behind
the troops, hear the confession of this
wounded one, give extreme unction to
the dying one, praying with a third one.
But all this nor anything like it hap-
pened. On the other hand, the sights I
saw so differed from those of peaceful,
serene and civilized old Molly Sark, and
were enough to scare the god of sleep
from one's eyes—they did from mine.

Indians, Indians, Indians, soldiers, sol-
diers, soldiers, reporters, reporters, re-
porters, and photographers, everywhere.

It has been stated by men who ought
to know, that such scenes—at least on
such a scale, will never again be witness-
ed in America. Instead of giving you a
description of what I saw, or what I
have done to others, I will philosophize
a little.

It seems that the Indians had quietly
prepared themselves for the greatest In-
dian war, to break out in spring next,
when the Sioux became prematurely
restless, left their reservations, and went
on the war path before time. The policy
of the military was a few days ago
well expressed in the words of Gen-
eral Miles when he answered some
citizen, who clamored for Indian extir-
pation, that his soldiers were soldiers
and not butchers. You cannot believe
how much a diversity of opinion there
is concerning the battle (?) at Wounded
Knee Creek. On the one hand the com-
manding officer, Forsythe, is lauded as
a hero, presented with a sword orna-
mented with diamonds, by the state of
Nebraska; on the other hand he is de-
scribed as a man who was bound to
make a name for himself, no less volens
mala.

Saw 3,000 come in partly friendly,
partly hostile. Looking at them you
would not believe that they were pleas-
ant and peaceful, yet the officers and the
priests here think it is all over. My
opinion is as nothing, but I believe the
only solution is in making the military
the guardian for poor Lo. My stay
at Pine Ridge was not long enough to
let me see all, but I saw enough to last
for a life time. "How Good" (Vattmann)
about eleven o'clock. After a few re-
marks appropriate to the occasion by the
Rev. E. L. Kemp, a bounteous dinner,
served by E. B. Bayliss, was done ample
justice to, and some time was spent in
social intercourse. Choice instrumental
music was furnished by Victor Vogt,
Harold Howard and Arthur Bander.
The aged couple received the hearty
congratulations of all present, accompa-
nied by cordial expressions of the senti-
ment that they would live many years
to enjoy each other's society.

Incidental to the celebration, Jonas
Lutz was agreeably surprised by being
made the recipient of an elegant gold-
headed ebony cane, a present from his
cousins in Canal Fulton, in honor of his
birthday anniversary.

Following is a list of those present:
Daniel Seiverling, Voguesville, Pa.; A.
Keller and wife, Mr. and Mrs. G. W.
Myers, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Gramer,
Master Karl Rhodes, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac
Myers, Mrs. Geatner, Mr. and Mrs. John
Kurtz, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Kittinger
Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Kittinger, and Mrs.
W. M. Gintner, Canal Fulton; Miss Jen-
nie Miller, Mr. Will Taylor, Mrs. M. S.
Taylor, and Miss Anna Taylor, Akron;
Mr. and Mrs. H. Borden, Canton; Mr.
John Jacobs, Mr. David Kerstetter, Mrs.
D. Kitcher, Miss Minnie Freyer, Mrs. S.
A. Wilson, Mrs. C. Hardgrove, Miss Di-
eter, Mrs. M. J. Shafer, Mrs. S. Low, Mr.
Per Lee Howard, Mr. and Mrs. A. J.
Wire, Mrs. J. W. Ryder, Mr. and Mrs.
E. L. Kemp, Mrs. Deiter, Mrs. Zundel,
Mr. and Mrs. F. Loeffler.

In the Mayor's Court.
Frank Burns, the individual who
broke two large panes of glass in the
front of the Waverly Hotel early yester-
day morning, settled for the damage late
yesterday afternoon. His total bill was
\$16.85; the court costs being \$4.60. The
man claims to be a representative of a
wall paper house, and it is believed that
the name he gave is an assumed one.

A Fountain Pen for 10 Cents.
The new fountain pen is much better
than the old favorite, and in many re-
spects as good as its high-priced brother,
The Independent Co.

Subscribe for THE INDEPENDENT.

The new fountain pen is much better
than the old favorite, and in many re-
spects as good as its high-priced brother,
The Independent Co.

Subscribe for THE INDEPENDENT.

READY FOR THE ERMINE

STARK COUNTY LAWYERS
WILLING TO BE JUDGES.

Legal Rights Interested in Choosing
Judge Pease's Successor—He May
Succeed Himself—Judge Freese and
Henry A. Wise in the Foreground.

Among the important offices to be
filled by election in November next, is
that of judge of the court of common
pleas. Judge Anson Pease's successor is
then to be chosen, as his term will ex-
pire Feb. 8, 1892, and it is not at all im-
probable that he will be honored again
by a call from the bar and the public he
has served so conscientiously and well
to sit upon the bench a third time.

While candidates have not yet been
formally announced, several are known
to be in the field, Barks expressing will-
ingness in a staid and dignified man-
ner which is gratifying in a county so
teeming as this in politics and politi-
cians.

A judicial sub-division No. 1, district
No. 9, including Stark, Carroll and Col-
umbiana counties, is overwhelmingly
Republican, interest chiefly centers in
the Republican candidates. Columbiana
and Carroll counties having representa-
tives now upon the bench, it becomes
agala Stark's turn to provide the candi-
date, and gossip is life in legal circles
as to a proper choice.

Henry A. Wise of Canton, who found
himself handicapped when the late
Judge Raley was appointed, by reason of
having been out of active practice for
some years, has again taken up his pro-
fession, and is conspicuously mentioned,
Judge Joseph Freese, of Canton, one of
the state's able jurists, who served some
years ago to the general satisfaction of
bar and public, is also in the list. The
names of T. T. McCarthy, of Canton, and
David Fording, of Alliance, are not to
be omitted and others will doubtless re-
ceive attention.

While the nomination is made by popu-
lar convention, the action of the bar
usually influences the choice. In case
the selection should be harmonious and
satisfactory, it is likely that the Demo-
crats will make no opposition.

MARRIED FIFTY YEARS.

A Golden Wedding Anniversary Being
Celebrated To-Day.

On the thirty-first day of January,
1841, Elizabeth Kittinger and Abraham
Lutz were married in Lancaster county,
Pa., in a modest and unpretentious man-
ner. Ten years later, in 1851, the ener-
getic young couple, in the prime of life
and with the praiseworthy object of bet-
tering their condition, removed to Stark
county, O., locating on a small tract of
land a few miles west of this city. They
lived there, in Tuscarawas township, for
six years, prospering through industry
and economy, and then removed to a
farm a short distance from Canal Fulton,
where they have ever since resided.

To day, the fiftieth anniversary of the
union of hearts and hands of this highly
respected and now venerable couple,
was celebrated at the home of their son,
Jonas Lutz, in East Oak street, and in
the festivities the joyous occasion was
also included the celebration of the
forty fifth birthday anniversary of the
son who entertained the aged parents
with a golden wedding. Mr. and Mrs.
Lutz, at each 74 years of age, are plain,
unassuming, Christian people, and are
held in the highest esteem by all who
know them. Both yet enjoy good health,
and give promise of living many years
in the rounding up of useful and happy
lives. Four children have been the
fruits of the union: Mrs. Henry Taylor,
of Akron; John, who died at home in
1881; Jonas, and Mrs. J. Marshall, of
Cuyahoga Falls, and there are seventeen
living grandchildren.

The comfortable home of Jonas Lutz,
on East Oak street, entertained about
seventy persons, composed of old friends
of the venerable couple and relatives
in the rounding up of the company assem-
bling about eleven o'clock. After a few re-
marks appropriate to the occasion by the
Rev. E. L. Kemp, a bounteous dinner,
served by E. B. Bayliss, was done ample
justice to, and some time was spent in
social intercourse. Choice instrumental
music was furnished by Victor Vogt,
Harold Howard and Arthur Bander.

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congratulations of all present, accompa-
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ment that they would live many years
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Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Kittinger, and Mrs.
W. M. Gintner, Canal Fulton; Miss Jen-
nie Miller, Mr. Will Taylor, Mrs. M. S.
Taylor, and Miss Anna Taylor, Akron;
Mr. and Mrs. H. Borden, Canton; Mr.
John Jacobs, Mr. David Kerstetter, Mrs.
D. Kitcher, Miss Minnie Freyer, Mrs. S.
A. Wilson, Mrs. C. Hardgrove, Miss Di-
eter, Mrs. M. J. Shafer, Mrs. S. Low, Mr.
Per Lee Howard, Mr. and Mrs. A. J.
Wire, Mrs. J. W. Ryder, Mr. and Mrs.
E. L. Kemp, Mrs. Deiter, Mrs. Zundel,
Mr. and Mrs. F. Loeffler.

In the Mayor's Court.
Frank Burns, the individual who

LABOR'S WORLD.

JOHN M'BRIDE.

An Official Organ.

The state convention of Ohio miners held in Columbus last week, endorsed **THE MINERS' INDEPENDENT**, and it is now the official organ of District No. 6, of the United Mine Workers of America. **THE MINERS' INDEPENDENT** is proud of the Ohio miners, and trusts that they will have no occasion to regret the strong endorsement given this paper, **THE MINERS' INDEPENDENT** will continue defending the rights and advocating the interests of mine workers, and, as an official organ, will endeavor to hew to the lines mapped out by the state convention, and so strengthen the hands of chosen officials and render such material aid as it can to carry into effect the desires of mine workers. **THE MINERS' INDEPENDENT**, by reason of its large number of readers, is now the channel through which official information will be transmitted to the members of District No. 6, and its influence and power will be increased in proportion to the increase in circulation. **THE MINERS' INDEPENDENT** will do its part; miners do yours.

Convention Notes.

The convention did itself proud by extending an invitation to the governor to attend and address the convention, and the governor made the boys happy by accepting their invitation and by the pleasant little talk he made to the convention. Governor Campbell is the first governor in Ohio to visit and address a miners' convention and to shake hands with all delegates and others who were present. Such courtesies are proper and tend to bring the people and the executive head of the state closer together and give to each an opportunity to know and understand the other.

Frank McCrone, of Glouster, was the funny man of the convention, while James O'Donnell and Wm. Embleton were the parliamentarians. McCrone's story of how the Scotch woman amended the Lord's prayer was told while the governor was present, and it not only set the convention wild but almost drove the governor into a fit of hysterics.

Speaker Hysell and Representative Libbey, of the Ohio House of Representatives, Chief Inspector of Mines Haseltine, Prof. Geo. W. Leach and the writer, addressed the convention, and Hysell, Libbey, Haseltine and Leach did themselves proud in their efforts. We were not present at the close of the convention when President John B. Rae and Secretary Watchorn, of the National Union, addressed the convention, but we are satisfied that all who heard them are glad that they were able to do so, and those who, like ourselves, were compelled to leave, can only regret that Rae and Watchorn were not able to reach the convention hall sooner than they did.

District No. 6 is in a good, healthy condition, both financially and financially, and the re-election of President John P. Jones by acclamation is a compliment any man might well be proud of. The re-election of Vice President Nugent, and the election of Secretary Pearce, on the first ballot with a majority over all other contestants, indicates that they are the miners' choice, and, although some soreness may exist among them whose favorite candidate suffered defeat, all should recognize the will of the majority and gracefully yield obedience to the same by striving to assist the district officers in doing the work assigned them in their official capacities. Let there be a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull all together to strengthen the union and help on the mine workers' cause.

The convention was composed largely of young men, and with a few exceptions there was a marked absence of the old timers whose faces were so familiar to us in convention halls. Although absent they are not forgotten, and no doubt they will be found in the ranks as loyal and influential workers.

It was a busy convention week for Columbus. The miners, the mining institute, and the locomotive engineers, met in annual convention at about the same time. The locomotive engineers want legislation to strengthen the law against compulsory insurance and have the state prosecute companies that either compel or permit employees to violate the law limiting hours of labor on railroads. The mining institute adopted a resolution asking the legislature to pass a law providing for the competitive examination of candidates for state and district mine inspectors; this in the interest of mine workers, while the miners convention almost unanimously killed the resolution of a similar character. We leave our readers to determine whether the miners or mining institute convention acted most wisely; whether miners or mining engineers best understand the miners' wants.

The flood gates of oratory were wide open at times and the current was so strong that the mouth of the business channel was completely dammed up, but considering the number of delegates in attendance, and the great variety of questions considered, it was to be expected that discussion would be long and sometimes tedious.

The convention petitioned the legislature for the passage of a law similar to the Australian ballot law. Judging from the convention's experience in electing officers it is evident that delegates were sincere in asking for ballot reform.

The general officers of the district have been advantageously located at principal points. President Jones is from the Tuscarawas valley, Vice-President Nugent from the Hocking valley, while Secretary and Treasurer Pearce belongs to the Ohio Central valley.

The Railroad Strike.

The strike of telegraphers employed

in railroad offices upon some of the principal roads, started through an order issued by the companies, to all telegraphers telling them to either quit their union or the employ of the company. Through sympathy for the telegraphers, and the danger involved in running trains with green hands sending orders over the wires, the order of railway conductors joined hands with the telegraphers, and now when the railway companies endeavor to run trains with non-union conductors, the engineers belonging to the Brotherhood refuse to run the engine. This spirit of co-operation on part of railroad employees is commendable, and of that character well calculated to destroy such despotism and tyranny as was manifested in the order to telegraphers to leave their union or lose their work. A greater spirit of equity and justice will have to be exhibited by railroad corporations towards the workmen in their employ or the country will, ere long, be started by one of the greatest and most disastrous railroad strikes ever inaugurated in this or any other country. The advocates of federation among railroad employees had almost given up hope of ever being able to accomplish their object, but now that end has nearly been attained and its attainment must be credited to the oppression of employers by employees rather than to the eloquence and logic of the advocates of federation. Without oppression, however, there would be no need of organization, and with thorough organization and systematic co-operation on part of labor the hardships which it now suffers will disappear and those who now press will soon become supplicants for labor at the hands of labor.

UNIONS IN ENGLAND.

Their Progress as Seen by a Gentleman Who Has a Handle to His Name.

A public meeting, convened by the executive of the National Coach and Van Trades' union, was held in the town hall, Chelsea, England, for the purpose of inaugurating a new branch in that district. Sir Charles Dilke presided.

The chairman, in opening the proceedings, said that it was in the year 1871 they removed the last of the obstacles which stood in the way of the organization of labor, and since that time those who desired to give the workmen an equal chance with their employers had been engaged upon a series of political reforms which were intended to work in the same direction. They would see in their time the abolition of the property franchise and the payment of members of parliament, which would break down the last of the difficulties which stood in the way of the representation of labor by the workers themselves.

During the last two years labor had become more organized, but there were still some branches, especially among women, in which the organization was needed. In his opinion it was the duty of every working man and woman to join a union, for the organization of labor during the last few years had really saved the country from revolution. Lord Salisbury, speaking at the Mansion House, when labor was unrepresented, had laid it down that they should go thus far and no farther in the direction of legislating for labor, but his (the speaker's) opinion, in which he did not expect every one to agree, was that the last word in these questions would be spoken by the law, called in by the workmen themselves to make legal the desires of the majority, which they were unable to bring about by the force of custom. It was quite clear to him that it was lawful for the state to interfere in the matter of hours of labor, and as regarded one particular trade the time had come when the state would be wise to do so; but although he was satisfied as to the principle he was not disposed to say that the time had come when it would be desirable to interfere with every trade. Shorter hours would be more beneficial than many masters thought, but mere unionism in certain trades was not sufficient to bring about that universal agreement with which shorter hours would be fought for by the means of strikes, of which unionism though he was, he had a perfect horror.

He trusted that not only would they secure a better organization of labor, but the establishment of a labor bureau, such as that which existed in the United States. On the motion of Mr. Sutherland a resolution was adopted to the effect that the evils which existed in the trade, especially the sweating system, were prejudicial to the interests of the workmen and the trade generally and ought to be abolished.

That Mooted Question.

Gen. Francis A. Walker, president of the American Economic association, said in his recent annual address: The foreign arrivals have risen from two and a half millions between 1870 and 1880 to five millions between 1880 and 1890. Another decade it might, so far as one can see, rise to ten millions.

Our first duty is to ourselves and our descendants. Our next duty is to help, so far as we can, in raising the condition of the oppressed masses of Europe. We are not necessarily to do this by receiving their overflow indiscriminately; but, most of all, we should endeavor to make this experiment of a free commonwealth of educated labor the greatest possible success. If the continued admission of degraded peasants from the Old World would interfere with this great work we are called upon, not less as philanthropists than as patriots, to put a stop to it.

The Same Everywhere.

A. L. Bicknell declares that the condition of working women in Paris is as bad as that of the same class in London. A plain work needlewoman, if she works the entire day without interruption, may make the equivalent to an English shilling; but then during the dull season, which always lasts from two to three months, she can get no work at all.

UNITED LABOR IN 1891.

SWINTON'S VIEW OF RECENT PROGRESS AND FUTURE PROSPECTS.

The extraordinary growth of thinking among the working masses in the cities and fields of the United States during the past year is very sure to be kept up through 1891. There need be no doubt in any man's mind that, as a shrewd observer has said, "something will come from it."

There are four things to be especially noticed while looking at the recent changes in the aspect of the labor movement, and at the new features of the formidable forces that now hold the field.

Firstly, we see the extraordinary growth of organization among workers in all branches of industry. We see it among horny handed laborers, once known as "mudsills," we see it among coal miners and among factory hands of both sexes; we see it among skilled mechanics of all kinds; we see it among the employes in shops and warehouses, and we see it among the operators in the fine arts, even among the handlers of the goose quill. What may be seen among the men of the plow need not be spoken of here just now, but it is a spectacle that may well raise our wonder. Organization is the watchword of all wage earners in these times. This is a gigantic fact, full of significance, and of prophecy, and of warning. The trade and labor unions of twenty years ago were mostly small, close corporations; those of today are all encompassing and paramount powers.

Secondly, we see another new phenomenon in the growth of the principle of Federation among these organized bodies. A hundred or more trade and labor unions will enter into alliance with each other, will elect general officers for the management of their collective business, will hold national conventions in which their combined interests are considered, will adopt measures for their mutual benefit and will co-operate in the enforcement of such measures. These are great and substantial facts, full of suggestion to every man who is able to comprehend their bearings. In former times workmen's unions in general were isolated bodies. Many of them here did not even affiliate with other local unions of like kind elsewhere. But now, with the changes of the year, the unions are not merely nationalized, they are also federated in such a way as to enable them to act unitedly in carrying out those projects or that policy which may meet with the approval of their representatives in convention.

Thirdly, we see signs, from time to time, of still further development along the same line. In certain cases or for certain purposes there are occasionally suggestions of international co-operation. We hear of the holding of international congresses, in which, however, American unionists have not yet taken any prominent part; we hear of workmen of a given trade in one country lending assistance to their fellow workmen in another country, and we hear of various comprehensive projects which can be carried out only through the reciprocal action of the masses everywhere engaged in productive industry. The idea that underlies the new movement here referred to is wide as the world; but those who have most closely watched the growth of organization up to this time will be the least likely to deny its practicability. We have within a short time had a remarkable illustration of the international maneuvers of capitalists operating in Buenos Ayres, London, Paris and New York, and who can tell that the world's workers will not yet "betray the instructions" of the world's capitalists?

Fourthly, and finally, we see in these times a marvelous broadening of the field of inquiry in which the working people of the cities and towns are prosecuting their researches. Look at the themes that are taken up for debate in the unions, assemblies and societies; look at the questions that are brought up for action in the state and national conventions of labor delegates; look at the principles that are proclaimed by the editors of labor newspapers. The working people of the United States, or very many of them, are evidently filled with new aspirations. They are emboldened to think for themselves; they are gaining a knowledge of their rights; they are finding out how to acquire them; they will yet show their determination to possess and maintain them.

They are and will be governed by reason. They do not and will not demand those things that are not theirs by right. They desire the growth of industry, the peace of society and the welfare of the community. They desire to enjoy the advantages of our modern civilization; to secure the benefits of science and invention; to profit by the work of modern machinery, and to obtain the full product of their own labor for their own enrichment.

To secure these ends the municipal authorities of every city are under their command; the legislatures of the states are at their service, and so are both houses of congress. They are in the majority, and it is the law of the American government that the majority shall rule. If the organized labor forces of our cities and fields do not control the legislation of the country it is not because of their lack of the power to do so. If they do not remove any or all of the evils of which they complain the fault is their own.

The work of organization that has been in progress, and that is yet rapidly advancing, is the first thing to be fully carried out. It is yet very far from complete. It is hardly more than half done. Much of it has been so loosely done that it cannot abide the trials to which it is often subjected. The organization must be made more compact. The members must be imbued with a serious purpose. The objects to be striven for must be clearly understood.

RATHER PARTICULAR.

If He Had Been a Kicker He Might Have Complained.

"I'm rather particular about my celery," he said to the waiter who took his order at a Dearborn street restaurant. "Bring me only the small stalks, and see that they are perfectly bleached."

"Yes, sir."

"And see that there are no specks in the potatoes. I won't touch a potato that has a speck in it. I am rather particular about my potatoes."

"Yes, sir."

"When you bring me the broiled fish see that it has had the skin and fat all removed. Don't bring me any except the upper part of the body. Cut away all the tail."

"All right, sir."

"Hold on a moment. I'm rather particular about my bread. I don't want any of the end pieces, and I don't want any of this cigar shaped bread with a thick crust, either. Bring me square bread, in thin slices, cut from the middle of the loaf."

The waiter went back and returned in due time with a tray full of eatables, which he unloaded on the table.

"Take back this potato," said the guest, "and bring me one that has no specks. I've got no time to dig the specks out of potatoes. I told you about that."

The potato was changed, and the waiter asked him if everything was right now.

"No," he answered. "This bread is not cut from the middle of the loaf. Take it away and bring me what I ordered."

The bread was accordingly changed. "All right now?" inquired the waiter. "No! You've got some celery here that isn't properly bleached. Bring me the kind I ordered. And hold on! There is a piece of skin on this fish. Take it back. I told you I was particular about my fish."

The celery and fish were removed and brought back again in a few minutes with the objectionable features eliminated.

"Is that all right now?" asked the waiter. "I guess it will do," growled the guest, as he began to eat, "but if I was a kicker I'd kick about this fork and spoon. They don't exactly match."—Chicago Tribune.

A Designing Woman.

"Hey, you there, come here," called a sharp voiced woman from the back steps of a house to a passing tramp. The tramp plowed his way through the new fallen snow to the steps, thinking the woman had taken pity on him and would supply him with a lunch.

"Have you anything for zee, lady?" he said. "No, you can go now," said the woman, turning into the house. "I just wanted you to walk in here so you'd break a path out to the gate." And she shut the door and bolted it, leaving the tramp to improve the path on his way out.—Boston Herald.

The Return from the Wedding.

"An' what are they doin' now?" "Oh, Maria, it's just too splendid for anything. She's a leanin' her head on his shoulder and is a mussin' his hair like everything!"—Life.

Plenty of Room.

Poet—I have a—little contribution for—the waste basket. Editor—We have no waste basket. Poet—I am delighted to hear that. Editor—We use a barrel.—New York Weekly.

Alas! Poor Fido.

"Go away, you horrid little beast," said Ethel, pushing Fido from her lap. "What's the matter? Did he bite you?" asked Maude. "No. He's gone out of fashion."

After the Honeymoon.

She (with little appetite for lunch)—Dear, do you love me as much as you did the first day we were married? He (with his mouth full)—Course I do. Pass the butter.—West Shore.

Only a Partial Success.

Father—Well, my son, did you succeed in breaking the new horses so they would stand steam? Son—No, father; but I took the carriage.—New York Weekly.

Forensic Eloquence.

Judge—Prisoner, do you acknowledge your guilt? Prisoner—No, my lord, the speech for the defense has convinced even me of my innocence.—Le Soir.

Communicated Suffering.

Mrs. Dix—Doesn't your husband suffer terribly from dyspepsia? Mrs. Hicks—Nothing in comparison with all the other members of the family.—New York Sun.

Quite a Pro Pos.

"Ah!" said the curbside to the messenger boy, as the latter stubbed his toe and fell on the sidewalk, "how did you enjoy your trip?"—Munsey's Weekly.

THE ROBES OF SLUMBER.

HOW MEDICAL SCIENTISTS SAY THEY SHOULD BE ADJUSTED.

The Intimate Connection Between Sanitary Rules and Longevity—Yet Vast Numbers Defy All "Health Laws" and Some Live to Almost Fabulous Ages.

The inquiry recently undertaken by medical scientists relative to the proper methods of sleeping is one that cannot fail to interest all, and may in the end produce results highly valuable from a sanitary point of view, and even more valuable as a means of preventing disease.



ease and prolonging life. No data have as yet been formulated on which to base absolute principles, but these general propositions are at present advanced by the gentlemen who have the subject under consideration.

Their first declaration of war is against the feather bed, and in behalf of the hard mattress which rests upon springs. They also look with disfavor upon double couches, declaring that health is best conserved by solitary repose. The sleeping room, it is further asserted, ought always to give free access to the air through an open window, or preferably a ventilator. As for the bed-clothing, it should be neither too light nor too heavy. The hours for healthy rest are said to fluctuate, according to conditions and sex, from seven to ten in number, a student being thought to require more sleep than a person who labors with his hands, and a woman considerably more than a man. Neither pillows nor the presence of a light in the bedchamber are regarded with approval.

By following the rules above indicated, it is asserted that life may be considerably prolonged in what we of the Caucasian race are pleased to term civilized countries; yet the fact remains that less



than one-third of the world's population knows anything about a "bed," according to our common conception of the term, and the other fact also stares us in the face that the duration of existence is no greater among white people than among the races we call barbarian. Indeed, environment, climate and opportunity have as much to do with a man's mode of sleeping as with the food he eats, the clothes he wears or the social relations into which he enters.

The Esquimaux of the arctic regions finds the bag of skin into which he crawls full of a satisfactory couch, and ample protection against the rigors of his climate. The natives of Japan, both male and female, are satisfied to lie down on the matting of their airy rooms, with wooden reeds beneath their necks, and in weather of exceptional severity light blankets over their forms. The Chinaman's low bedstead is provided with mats or quilted coverlets and a pillow of bamboo. The East Indian stretches out upon a light portable mattress, which, when day comes, is rolled up and put away in a corner. He sometimes affects the hammock, but this is more particularly the resting place of the South American Indian, whose habitat is the banks of the Amazon. Swinging his couch between two trees, light-



ing thereunder a smudge fire to drive away the insects of the night, and divested of all but the scantiest clothing, he lies down to sweet dreams, possibly as happy and contented as if his resting place was the gorgeous chamber of an American millionaire.

Farther to the south the unconquered Aracanian of Chili despises even this slight adventitious aid to repose. For his women and children he provides the shelter of a roof, but seeks for himself

the open plain or mountain side, covers his form with his poncho, and in close communion with mother earth waits the sinking of the Southern Cross and the dawn of a new day. In a certain degree the Aracanian style of sleeping is the one most affected and preferred by the cowboy and frontiersman of the United States. These pioneers of civilization prefer the springing grasses of the prairie as a place of rest to the costly and unsatisfactory accommodations of the infrequent log framed or sod built hostelry. As one of this class explained to me some years ago, "When I sleep on the ground I hev enough air to breathe, and ain't got no call to be skeered about bedbugs."

Yet these denizens of the frozen north, of the sultry tropics, of the wide plains or of the Andean ranges make a fair showing as regards longevity in comparison with those who are hedged about by sanitary rules. The longest lived person known to have existed in North America was an Indian of California who died some months ago, at an age approximating 150 years. He was called Old Gabriel, and his record has been traced authentically back to the time when the Catholic missions flourished on the Pacific coast in the middle of the Eighteenth century. Not until he was over a hundred years of age did Gabriel know what it was to sleep in a bed, and even then he did it but occasionally, and always under protest. Yao Tsue, whose demise occurred recently in one of the suburbs of the city of Yokohama, is said to have nearly reached the age of Gabriel; yet, like the rest of his fellow countrymen, his only pillow was a wooden neck rest, and all his life he followed the extremely unsanitary practice, universally prevalent in Japan, of wearing the same garments day and night.

Examples along the same line might be multiplied, but of course, as previ-



ously said, customs vary with conditions. "The happy age of man," as Rousseau chose to call the era of savagery, has passed away, so far as we are concerned, and with our surroundings and education we would undoubtedly be dissatisfied even with the bed prepared in Eden for our first parents, "in close recess, with flowers, garlands and sweet smelling herbs."

Consequently it is well to accept with gratitude and intelligent discrimination any hints given for our guidance in the matter of repose by those who have made a careful study of the subject. In this age of racehorse living and intense competition no one can afford to miss the slightest opportunity for conserving his health. Rest is the great panacea for a vast multitude of human ills; under its benign influence mental strain disappears, and physical ailment oftentimes passes away. Behind the curtains of the couch care and turmoil do not follow, and any one who can add by suggestion or investigation to the charms of the silent chamber of the night is deserving universal gratitude, for sleep, as Sir Philip Sidney says, is

... the certain knot of peace,
The baiting place of wit, the balm of woe,
The poor man's wealth, the prisoner's release,
The indifferent judge between the high and low.

FRED C. DAYTON.

Clad in Gorgeous Garments. The changes of costume in a century are nearly as radical as the changes in modes of living and transportation. A hundred years ago the stage coach and the sailing vessel sufficed. Now fast trains and "ocean greyhounds" are sometimes voted "slow." So too with the occasionally erratic telegraph and telephone. As for costume—well, here is an extract from an English newspaper of 1770:

A few days ago a macaroni made his appearance in the assembly rooms at Whitehaven dressed in a mixed silk coat, pink satin waistcoat and breeches covered with an elegant silk net, white silk stockings with pink clocks, pink satin shoes and large pearl buttons; a mushroom colored stock, covered with fine point lace, hair dressed remarkably high and stuck full of pearl pins.

Horseshoes of Paper. Paper has just been put to a new use. A German inventor has found it excellent material for making horseshoes. A number of thin sheets of parchment paper saturated with oil and turpentine are glued together and the mass subjected to a strong hydraulic pressure. The holes for the nails are then bored, after which the shoes are trimmed ready for the market. It is said that the shoe wears in such a way that the surface is always rough, thus adapting it particularly to smooth pavements.

Doesn't Want Them in Sight. A Chicago preacher wants the church choir concealed from view. "At present," he says, "the sense of worship in song through the agency of the ear is marred by the distraction which the eye brings. The organist jumping about on his seat, pawing the pedals or pulling the stops, the size of the soprano's mouth and eccentricities of dress or deportment—all these take the minds of the congregation from the main object of church going."

An Australian has beaten the photographic record by getting impressions of landscapes at a distance of sixteen miles and making clear pictures therefrom.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

William Schaeffer, of Linfield, Montgomery county, Pa., has made a cane of 5,864 pieces.

Senator Gorman has a smooth, boyish face and the smile of a clergyman. And yet is 50 years of age.

Ward McAllister is a hard drinker—of tea. He prides himself most upon his ability to judge of the quality of teas.

Gen. Booth is a tall, stoop shouldered man, with a prominent Roman nose and a patriarchal white beard. He is 61, and the father of a large family.

Professor Koch takes a horseback ride at 3 o'clock every afternoon. This is his only means of exercise, and by 4 o'clock he is back at his work in the hygienic institute.

Ralph Ingalls, the second son of the senator, when he finishes his course of study at the Columbia law school, will go into the office of William M. Everts, in New York city.

Kossuth, the great Hungarian patriot, is passing his old age in the bitterness of poverty. He is 84 years old, feeble and sad hearted, and will not long remain unclaimed by death.

Russell Sage, the financial magnate, is a tall built, gaunt, keen eyed, hayseed looking man of nervous manner, with a long, lean shaven face, fringed with a scraggy, iron gray chin beard.

Baron de Hirsch will fit up the mansion in Paris which he bought over the heads of the club that blackballed him, and will throw it open to any friends who may visit him in the French capital.

M. Julius Stewart, the American artist, leads a happy life abroad. He spends his spring on the Riviera, his summer cruising in his yacht, autumn in his chateau in Normandy and winter in Paris.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Salisbury, of Lao Qui Parle, Minn., are probably the oldest married couple in the United States. Mr. Salisbury is 103, his wife 101, and Jan. 13 they will have been married eighty years.

Anstin Corbin, the railroad millionaire and magnate, is a baldheaded, nervous man of 30, who possesses indomitable energy. He has been called the dictator of Long Island. Fifteen years ago he was unheard of.

Frederic Fox, the former young Napoleon of finance, is living quietly in New York and devoting his attention to the acquiring of another fortune. He is the same well dressed, suave and self confident character that he was before his fall.

Senator Berry, of Arkansas, who is serving his second term, was a poor boy. In young manhood he made an earnest effort to rub off the rough corners by hard study, and through pluck and enterprise laid the foundation of future prosperity.

J. A. Tennant, of Norfolk, Va., has lately been offered \$1,500 for a watch which has been in his family 173 years. The offer was declined. On the dial is engraved "William Tennant, 1718." The watch was made in London, and still keeps good time.

Liszt's watch is now owned by a musician named Grosso, who bought it of Solomon Isaacs, who bought it of Mr. Friedheim, who received it as a present from Liszt, who received it as a present from the duke of Saxe-Weimar forty years ago. It is extremely small.

Professor William James, of Harvard, who is becoming almost as famous out of college as in because of his interest in psychology and in societies for psychological research, is a brother of Henry James, Jr., the novelist. The father of these two famous sons is a preacher.

Justin McCarthy is a gray haired, bushy bearded, mild mannered little gentleman of 59 and wears spectacles. He is gifted with much energy, which breaks out in various ways, being at once a politician, editorial writer, novelist and historian. He is profoundly courteous.

LITERARY LIGHTS.

Jules Verne is the author of twenty-four novels.

Edward Bellamy contemplates starting a weekly in New York as a propagandist organ of the Nationalists.

Alphonse Daudet, the French novelist, is suffering from a disease of the spinal column. It is feared that he is incurable.

Julian Hawthorne stands six feet high, is broad shouldered and looks like a short haired, modernized edition of his father, who wrote "The Scarlet Letter."

Gen. Lew Wallace is writing, with elaborate care, a story of the conquest of Constantinople by the Turks in 1454. He intends it to be as good in its way as "Ben Hur."

Robert Burns Wilson, the southern poet, alternately paints and writes. During the day his time is spent at the easel, and at night he writes poetry. "My hope is to wed the two arts," says Mr. Wilson.

Joquin Miller has already set out more than 20,000 trees in the vicinity of his home, "The Heights," near Oakland, Cal. Not until he has satisfied his taste for tree planting does he intend to return to literary work.

Lord Lytton (better known to the world of letters as Owen Meredith) is the present British ambassador in Paris. His Sunday morning breakfasts, at which he brings together the greatest literary and diplomatic lights, are the talk of the town.

Jerome K. Jerome, the humorist, is only 30 years old. He is good looking, has brown hair that is rumpled over his high forehead; a thick, drooping mustache, good straight nose and a large head. He lives in Chelsea Gardens and his rooms overlook London.

WOMEN'S WEAR.

The fad for 1891 will be grandine. The coming effects are undoubtedly diagonal.

W. A. PEPPER OF KANSAS

NAMED FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR BY THE FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

Other Leaders of the Organization is That State—Jerry Simpson, P. P. Elder, John F. Willis and John M. Breidenthal.



JUDGE W. A. PEPPER.

Judge W. A. Pepper, of Topeka, who has been named for United States senator by the Kansas Farmers' Alliance, is a native of the Keystone State, and has entered his fiftieth year. He has resided in Indiana, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee and Kansas, and been by turns farmer, educator, soldier, lawyer, legislator and editor. He figured prominently in Tennessee in reconstruction times, opposing the extreme radicalism of Governor Brownlow. In 1874 he was a Republican member of the Kansas senate, representing

be honored later with the marshalship of the little county seat, Medicine Lodge. He was serving in this capacity when made the Alliance candidate for congress.

Thirty-four years ago there went to Kansas from the state of Maine a shrewd "down easter" named P. P. Elder. During his residence of a generation in the state he has been identified with the myriad movements that have given to Kansas such a striking political history. In ante-bellum days he was a prominent member of the Free State party, and was a delegate to the Ossawatimie convention of 1859, where Free Soilers and Republicans united. He was a member of the Kansas senate when the state was admitted to the Union. During the war he was the Indian agent at Neosho agency. In 1868 he was again a member of the senate.

In 1870 he was chosen lieutenant governor on the ticket with Governor J. M. Harvey. He was a member of the legislature from his home county of Franklin in 1875 and again in 1877. In the latter year he was made speaker of the house. He joined the Greenbackers about that time, and has been their candidate for congress and the governorship.

In the people's movement he has been an acknowledged leader. He was chosen speaker of the present legislature without opposition, the Republicans and Democrats joining the Alliance members in supporting him.

For several days after the election in November it was widely believed that John F. Willis, candidate of the People's party, had been elected governor. But the complete returns showed that he had been defeated by a trifle over 8,000 votes. When Ingalls was elected to the senate eighteen years ago Willis was a Republican member of the house, but voted for Congressman David P. Low as against Ingalls. At the recent Ocala convention Willis was made national lecturer of the Alliance at a salary of \$2,000 a year.

Persistent and everlasting hostility to loan companies is probably the thing which characterizes most widely members of the Alliance. In view of this it may occasion some surprise to learn that one of the prominent Alliance men has been an employee until recently of a loan company. This is John E. Breidenthal, of Labette county. He has just reached his thirty-fifth year. His present prominence is due undoubtedly to his having lost his position with the loan company on account of his advocacy of the people's cause during the last campaign. During the seventeen years of his residence in Kansas Breidenthal has been identified with all of the Greenback and People's party movements.

HERBERT S. HOUSTON.

Thought Her Husband Was a Horse. A will case recently tried at Vouvray, France, brought out some remarkable facts regarding the devisor. Her name was Mme. Brochard, and she was an adherent to the doctrine of metempsychosis. From the evidence adduced it appeared that the lady, who was a widow, believed firmly that her husband's soul had passed into the body of an omnibus horse, and the animal in question was accordingly the object of her special veneration and even affection. She had also visions of the periodical descents from heaven of one of her relatives, whom she thought to be engaged in fulfilling the humble but useful functions of a postman for the celestial hierarchy. Mme. Brochard had a special cult for great men of the past, whose spirits she frequently evoked, held imaginary conversations with them, and wrote from their dictation several profound treatises. Other eccentric actions were revealed. The will was broken.

A Definition of Unleavened Bread. School children often give queer answers to questions propounded at public examinations. One bright lassie who thought for herself, although sometimes wrongly, was asked to define "unleavened bread," and described it as "home made." Pressed for her reasons she said: "Jesus was always telling his followers to beware of the leaven of the Pharisees. He knew if he could only get them to make their own bread the wicked Pharisees would never have a hand in it, but would have to throw their nasty old leaven away."

An Electric Frost Alarm. The latest thing in the way of inventions is an electric frost alarm, which, if it stands the test of use, cannot but be valuable to the fruit grower. A bell and switch are connected with a dial thermometer in such a way that the bell will ring when the temperature falls to a certain point.

Umbrella and Campstool Combined. An umbrella of recent invention has a stick which spreads out into a campstool when opened from the handle. Apparently it's a good thing for a lady to carry when she boards a crowded street car where all the male occupants of seats are busy reading the papers.

A Boom for Hot Milk. Hot milk is now the most popular drink at the big private clubs in American cities. Temporarily it enjoys greater favor than champagne. Hot milk combined with vichy is said to be extremely appetizing.

SPOONS OF BEAUTY RARE

THEY ADORN THE COLLECTIONS OF MANY AMERICAN WOMEN.

The Young Lady of Today Prizes the Gift of a Handsome Spoon More Highly Than Any Other Present of Equal Value. Some Quaint Designs.

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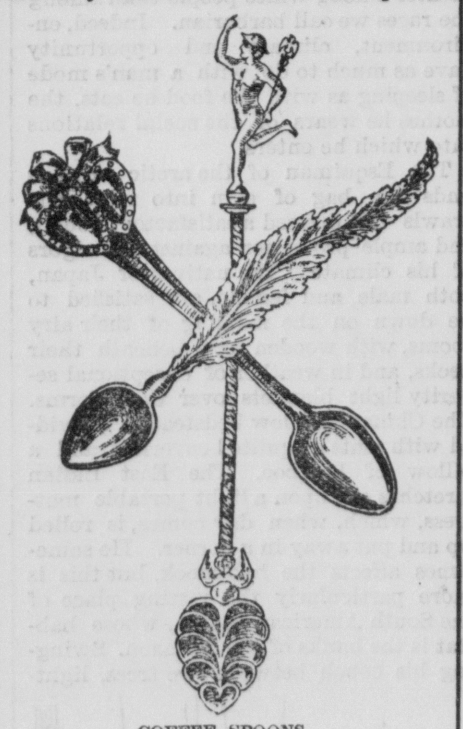
HE new fashion of giving odd spoons as souvenirs has enough of an historical interest to place it a peg above the bangle and similar defunct fads. In England it was an ancient custom, dating from the Christian

Anglo-Saxons, for the sponsors at baptism to give their godchildren spoons. These were called apostle spoons, and each had a figure of one of the apostles carved on the handle. If the donor was rich he gave the whole set of twelve. If unable to do that he gave four, representing Matthew, Mark, Luke and John. If he was poor he gave only one, bearing the figure of the saint for whom the child was named or on whose day it was baptized. These apostle spoons were often of exquisite design and superior workmanship, as the few specimens which have survived the ravages of time testify. At a recent sale in England one old spoon brought \$135, and not one of the collection was sold for less than \$40.

The practice of giving spoons was very generally observed among the Dutch, not only at christenings but at funerals. It was the custom with them to make a death in the family a very festive occasion. The "dood feest" was held directly after the funeral, and consisted of every delicacy to be procured—baked meats, hot and cold; pies, cakes, cheeses, and most prominent dish of all, "dood kooks," or dead cakes, which were taken away by the guests and preserved as mementos of the departed one. The pall bearers each received a "monkey spoon," so called from the crouching monkey on the handle. The bowl of the spoon was usually circular in shape and very shallow. On it was carved a man on horseback riding to deliver funeral invitations. The significance of the monkey on the handle is not clear. The Dutch had a colloquialism for drinking—"sucking the monkey"—and since funeral feasts invariably ended in a carouse it may have been deemed the most appropriate design for a funeral souvenir. Many descendants of old families have funeral spoons of various kinds among their heirlooms. Some have coffin shaped handles, and others have merely the names of the remembered, with the dates of death.

It has long been a custom for travelers to buy a spoon, having the name of the place engraved on the bowl, in every city visited. A few years ago the fashion began to be very popular. European dealers vied with each other in the production of symbolic spoons. From that the general craze for collecting odd spoons has developed. In all the large jewelry and silver stores the sales are reported enormous. The regular souvenir spoon is most called for; that is, the spoon which is less a spoon than it is a beautiful piece of silver. For instance, you may buy for \$3 and upward a spoon with the arms of your state on the handle, and imbedded in the bowl a ten cent piece. Sometimes the bowl is made from a silver half dollar bent into shape. A favorite New York souvenir has the Statue of Liberty on the handle. Others have the Brooklyn bridge exquisitely etched on the bowl.

More useful and almost as popular are the tiny coffee and ice cream spoons.



COFFEE SPOONS.

All the fancy work is on the handles of these. Some are carved and oxidized, others filigreed, and others enameled in rich and artistic designs. The silver gilt bowl is engraved with anything you like; the monogram, the initials or the first name of the recipient, the date of gift or some particular date you wish immortalized. The bowls of some coffee spoons are shaped like leaves. Then the inscription is on the back of the handle. A beautiful imported spoon has a grape leaf bowl and a tiny but perfect copy of one of the antiques on the end of the twisted handle. A girl I know owns five of these—Hermes, a fawn, Apollo, Diana, and a Sphinx.

Certain designs are so constantly in demand that the price on them has been put considerably above that for other spoons of equal intrinsic value. One of these is the chrysanthemum design. No girl's collection is supposed to be complete without a specimen bearing the most popular flower of the day on the handle.

There is also in the market an endless variety of bonbon, almond and other fancy spoons. They have often wildly

extravagant prices attached to them, but they sell. Some of the bonbon spoons are works of art. Imagine a slender wheel twined with orchids in oxidized silver for the handle, and a round, richly carved leaf in silver gilt for the bowl of one—only \$20! An olive spoon has a long, slender spear for a handle; but why a spoon for olives? A "medicine spoon" is all silver gilt, and the handle is set with turquois.

"Who are your best customers?" I asked a famous dealer. "That is hard to tell," he replied. "Young ladies buy for themselves and for each other. Many ladies give their little daughters handsome spoons every birthday. Young men buy them just as they buy bonbons or flowers. During the holidays we sold more spoons than anything else. As graduating presents they are very popular—that is, in young ladies' colleges. I think it is a very sensible craze." And he smiled blandly. The fact is really a sweet boon in one respect. It is often a vexed question what to give for a wedding, a birthday or a Christmas present, and you may always be safe when you give a spoon. Housekeepers never have too many. The young lady is sure to be an enthusiastic collector; the small nephew and niece will prize pretty spoons for their bread and milk; even the bachelor finds them useful to stir certain mysterious things with in the privacy of his own apartment.

In another respect, however, the spoon mania is anything but a sweet boon. There are times when a young man does not feel inclined to give a present. That



ORANGE AND SOUVENIR SPOONS.

is usually the very time the artless maiden selects to remark, apropos of the weather, the last party or the Indian troubles: "Oh, I have never shown you my spoons. I am collecting odd spoons, you know." Then out come the boxes. "Jack gave me this, and Tom gave me this, and Will gave me this beauty!" And then the unhappy young man swallows hard, and smilingly says that he would be most happy to add to the collection. And she looks so pleased and surprised, and thanks him so prettily, that he never does quite make up his mind whether she was "working him" or not.

There are some girls who can always collect things, and then again there are girls who never can. It is a matter of temperament. Just as there are some women who, without being particularly beautiful or clever or fascinating, contrive all their lives to be waited on and fussed over. Their fathers and brothers are their slaves, their lovers bankrupt themselves, and their husbands invariably emerge from family controversies convinced that they are brutes, and their poor wives suffering angels. That type of woman sometimes does well as a spoon collector.

RHETA LOUISE CHILDE.

The Pioneer Typewriter. Charles Thurber, of Massachusetts, is credited with being the inventor of the first writing machine used in America. He secured a patent in 1843, and got people to invest \$15,000 for the purpose of manufacturing his device. A model of Thurber's creation still exists. It is described as consisting of a wheel about a foot in diameter, which turns horizontally upon a central pivot; the rim of the wheel is bored with twenty-five holes, in each one of which is a rod bearing at the top a glass letter, and at the bottom a similar letter of steel. The paper sheet is so arranged that the line to be printed is under the rim of this wheel, and the letter wanted is swung into place by turning the wheel; when in place a rod bearing it is depressed until the steel letter or type touches the paper. Even the fastest operator could not write more than half as fast as a man with a pen.

Built on a Mountain Peak. The Bavarians of the highlands have lately completed an elegant church, which stands above the clouds on the summit of the Wendelstein, the highest peak of the Bavarian alps. Archbishop Von Thoma, of the Munich diocese, honored this church by choosing it for his first dedication. From the last railroad station he was taken in a gorgeously decked carriage to the highest accessible point for vehicles, and then was assisted



up the climb to "Mountain Rest," as the hotel is called. That night all the mountain was illuminated by immense bonfires, and next morning the dedication ceremonies took place, all the peasants for many miles around being in attendance. This is among the highest churches in the world.

FRATERNAL ITEMS.

WHAT IS GOING ON IN SECRET SOCIETY LODGE ROOMS.

A Brief Sketch of the Career of John J. Davis, Supreme Recording and Corresponding Scribe of the Ancient Order of Knights of the Mystic Chain.

The following sketch and portrait are reproduced from Secret Society Gossip. John J. Davis, assistant controller of the city of Pittsburgh, Pa., and the most prominent member of the Ancient Order of Knights of the Mystic Chain, was born in Pittsburgh in 1844, in which city he has since resided. He was engaged in business for several years; was chosen clerk of the chief of police of Pittsburgh in 1874; entered the comptroller's office Feb. 1, 1878, as assistant city comptroller, which position he still holds. He is a prominent member of Hayes post, No. 3, Grand Army of the Republic, and a member of the Pennsylvania, Ancient Order of the Mystic Chain, Knights of Pythias; a prominent member of the American Mechanics, Royal Arcanum and various other patriotic and benevolent organizations. In 1876 he was elected select recording and corresponding scribe of Pennsylvania, Ancient Order of the Mystic Chain, and supreme recording and corresponding scribe of the same order in 1879. The latter office he still holds to the entire satisfaction of every member.



JOHN J. DAVIS.

At the annual session of the select castle of Pennsylvania, held at Reading last month, Bro. Davis declined to be installed to the great regret of the membership of that state. Bro. Davis is a prominent member of John J. Davis company, No. 12, military rank, in whose honor it was named. He is quartermaster general of the military rank. He has offered a beautiful silk United States flag to cost \$150 to the best drilled company, to be contested for by the companies of Pennsylvania at the next session of the select castle of the state. He is also secretary of the funeral benefit relief fund.

Bro. Davis is not only popular with the members of this and other secret orders to which he belongs, but is deservedly popular with the citizens of the Iron City, and his friends have long been urging him to become a candidate for mayor.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Growth of the Pythian Sisters—The Order in Missouri—Notes.

The Pythian Sisters have temples in the following states: Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Texas, California, Arkansas, Missouri, Kansas, Minnesota, Tennessee, Rhode Island, Iowa, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, making sixteen states in all. There may soon be one in Maryland, and it is hoped before the next session of the supreme lodge that temples will be in every state, and that that body will officially recognize them.

The next session of the Missouri grand lodge will be held in St. Joseph on the third Tuesday in October, 1891. Increase in membership during the year, 2,474. Amount paid for relief for year ending June 30, \$6,573.21; amount paid for burial of dead, \$1,383.50.

The Pythian forces in Oregon are multiplying, and are long that state will be a lively K. of P. grand jurisdiction.

A lodge of Knights of Pythias is now being organized at Sydney, New South Wales.

Prescott, Phoenix, Tombstone, Benson, Winslow, Flagstaff, Tucson and Bisbee, Ariz., all have healthy K. of P. lodges. Tucson lodge, No. 9, of Tucson, is the largest fraternal society in the town, numbering over one hundred members.

There is talk of organizing a section of the movement rank at Sioux Falls, S. D. Gauntlet lodge, No. 47, Omaha, is one of the most prosperous in Nebraska; new members are being initiated at every convention.

The Mystic Tie of New Orleans has enlarged to a sixteen page journal and decidedly improved in all respects.

Rome is one of the Pythian strongholds of Georgia. The Pythians there are workers, and successfully carry out anything they undertake.

I. O. O. F.

Prosperity of the Order in New Hampshire—Various Notes.

The report of the grand secretary of New Hampshire, Bro. Joseph Kidder, shows a membership in that state of 10,805 in 78 lodges, an increase of 316. Total relief, \$38,133.39. The Rebekah branch have a membership in 38 lodges of 5,546, of which 2,830 are sisters and 2,716 are brothers.

Canada had twelve representatives at the last session of the sovereign grand lodge.

Junata lodge, of Raymond, N. H., has purchased a lot and will build next season.

The three lodges in Halifax, N. S., have initiated 108 members during the year.

Lincoln has been selected as the site of the Odd Fellows' orphan home, to be erected in Illinois by the order in that state. The town has contributed forty acres of land, and the citizens have subscribed and paid in about \$70,000 to aid the project.

A lodge cannot be made to pay for nursing a member, when out of its jurisdiction, a sum in excess of its bylaws.

Chicago has seventy lodges meeting in that city.

California has 27,475 Odd Fellows, with an annual revenue of nearly \$250,000.

The first I. O. O. F. encampment was organized June 1, 1837. There are now 2,100.

The grand lodge of Alabama has repealed the clause in their bylaws forbidding members of the order of Odd Fellows soliciting outsiders to join them.

People's Five-Year Benefit. This order is nineteen months old, has over 13,000 members and an actual reserve fund of \$275,000. The order increased in membership the last month 1,392. It has paid out over \$90,000 in sick benefits.

One Year Benefit Order. C. Laessig, deputy supreme president of the order, states that on Jan. 1 the Mutual One Year Benefit order had over 11,000 members, and is booming.

Good Templars.

The order is growing rapidly. Forty new lodges have been organized in Maine during the past nine months.

MASONIC.

Scotland's Loss by the Death of the Earl of Rosslyn—Notes.

Freemasonry in Scotland sustained a great loss by the death, in his fifty-ninth year, of Bro. the Right Hon. the Earl of Rosslyn, who was elected M. W. grand master of its grand lodge in 1870, in succession to the late Right Hon. Earl of Dalhousie. His lordship held office for some years, and rendered many valuable services during the period of his tenure. He was also a past first grand principal of the Supreme Grand chapter of Scotland, grand master of the Chapter General of the order of the Temple, deputy grand master and governor of the Royal order of Scotland, and M. P. sov. grand commander of the Supreme council, thirty-third degree, of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite. In addition he was the representative of the Grand lodge of Scotland at our United Grand lodge, and in that capacity was present at the installation of the Prince of Wales as M. W. grand master in 1875.—The Freemason.

Lu Lu temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, recently closed the most successful Masonic fair ever held in Philadelphia, in their new temple, Spring Garden street, near Broad. The proceeds ran up into the thousands. Since Lu Lu is the only shrine owning its temple in the world, and as they have the finest paraphernalia of any temple in the order, many are puzzled to know what they will do with their money. The history of the shrine as given in their souvenir is something that few of the members read without smiling a broad smile. It is really wonderful how very ancient this order is.

When the grand chapter of California met at San Francisco there were sixteen grand officers present and representatives from seventy-three chapters. The report of the grand secretary shows a membership of 6,066. The grand treasurer reports \$4,036 receipts, \$1,900.45 disbursements, leaving a balance in the treasury of \$4,036.05.

The order of the Red Cross of Home and Country, which is composed only of Knights Templar, has just been revived in America. In England the order is under the patronage of the Prince of Wales.

Missouri has fifty-five commanderies of Knights Templar and 2,233 members; 304 were knighted during the last Templar year and 77 affiliated, showing an increase of 382.

North Carolina has eight commanderies, with a membership of 231, an increase over the last Templar year of 14, and in all the Southern jurisdiction the Templar order seems to be growing rapidly during the last few years.

English Freemasonry possesses a more complete legendary history than that of any other nation. The German Masons trace their origin to a much later period.

The New York Masonic home will cost \$124,500. The corner stone will be laid in Utica May 1, 1891.

Alexander G. Apell is serving his thirty-fifth year as grand secretary of California. There are 257,808 members in the various chapters of Royal Arch Masonry in the United States.

A. O. U. W.

Assessments in Michigan Since Organization—Various Items.

The record of assessments in Michigan since the organization of the grand lodge in 1878 is as follows: One year 5, three years 10, one year 13, two years 14, two years 15, two years 16, one year 17 and one year 18. Let us have a bottle of the "Michigan lymph" to inoculate other portions of the order with.

The following jurisdictions show a net increase for the ten months ending Nov. 1, 1890, as follows: Massachusetts grand lodge, 1,807; Kansas grand lodge, 1,582; Ontario grand lodge, 1,712; Michigan grand lodge, 1,142.

Illinois called twenty-four assessments in '90, three more than her maximum, twenty-one; but a number of claims paid were for deaths that occurred prior to December, 1889, and hence cannot be included in the application for relief.

California has the largest membership in proportion to population of any jurisdiction.

Fidelity at Duluth increased 300 per cent. since its formation in May last.

Net gain in membership for past twelve months, 19,020.

Total beneficiary fund disbursed in 1890 to Dec. 1, \$4,532,890.76.

The A. O. U. W. of Missouri disbursed \$44,000 to widows and orphans of the order during the month of December.

KNIGHTS OF HONOR.

Neglect of Lodge Officers—Other Items of Interest.

The supreme reporter says the neglect of lodge officers to forward applications immediately after the degree is conferred as the law requires is the source of much labor and trouble, as assessments cannot be accepted until the application is on file in his office.

One lodge only has been suspended in California during the year for failing to forward to the supreme treasurer its assessments within the time provided by law.

This order has paid the widows and heirs of its deceased members as much benefits to Dec. 15, 1890, the large sum of \$2,534,077.95.

Past Grand Dictator Hill reports the order in good condition in Western Massachusetts.

Grand Dictator Kennedy, of New Hampshire, is endeavoring to arouse the members in that state.

Supreme Vice Dictator Klotz writes: Grand Dictator Robinson and Grand Reporter Clarke, of Pennsylvania, are energetic grand officers, and are doing good work for the order.

Ancient Order of Patricians. At the meeting of the supreme senate Ancient Order of Patricians Dr. G. O. Walker, of Philadelphia, was elected supreme medical examiner.

Applications are coming in daily from the west.

Golden Shore. The lodges in Ohio, particularly Sir Montefiore, Buckeye and Cleveland lodges, will probably have the largest membership of any lodges in the order before long, as applications are coming in continually.

I. O. Heptasophs. The I. O. Heptasophs had no assessment for December, and had only eleven for the year. A Heptasoph can make his benefit certificate payable to his "affiliated."

Sexennial League. There have been 115 new lodges instituted during the past year. The total membership of the League is now 11,500.

YOUNG FOLKS' COLUMN.

DEVOTED TO THE ENTERTAINMENT OF GIRL AND BOY READERS.

Interesting Incidents in the History of Michael Angelo, One of the World's Greatest Men, Being a Painter, Sculptor and Architect of Widespread Renown.

Michael Angelo was born over four hundred years ago at a castle in Tuscany, where his father held office as a governor. His father's name was Ludovico Buonarroti, and he himself was christened Michelangelo Buonarroti, but for four centuries he has been popularly called Michael Angelo. His parents had planned for him a great position in law or politics, and Angelo had been sent to an academy where it was expected he would get a good education. But instead of studying his books, Angelo made chalk drawings on the walls and floor of his room. This greatly disappointed his father, who first rebuked him, and then, when the lessons were persistently neglected for the pictures, added a flogging. The whole family was worried about the boy's obstinate wish to be an artist.



YOUNG ANGELO AT WORK ON HIS FIRST PIECE OF SCULPTURE.

Seeing that the boy had unmistakable genius, permission was finally given to young Angelo to become a pupil of the artist Ghirlandajo. He was then 13 years of age. From the first the young artist pursued his studies with great earnestness and activity, his progress astonishing his teacher and friends. Lorenzo the Magnificent became his patron when the lad was but 15, and offered him both encouragement and opportunity in his art. It was in the gardens of San Marco, the gates of which had been thrown open to Angelo by Lorenzo, that the young artist executed his first piece of statuary. It was the head of a fawn, and may still be seen in one of the museums of Florence. The piece of sculpture representing Angelo at work on the fawn's head (see cut) was executed by Emilio Zocchi, and occupies a place in the Pitti gallery of Florence. Our cut of it is a reprint from the January number of St. Nicholas. Michael Angelo died in 1563 at Rome, but his remains were removed to Florence. His benevolence and charity made him generally beloved, and in the history of art no name shines with a more unalloyed luster than that of Michael Angelo.

The Small Boy and His Drums.

Golden Days is responsible for this story of a juvenile resident of Detroit, who was given a drum for a Christmas present. He was beating it vociferously on the sidewalk when a nervous neighbor appeared and asked, "How much did your father pay for that drum, my little man?" "Twenty-five cents, sir," was the reply. "Will you take a dollar for it?" "Oh, yes, sir," said the boy eagerly. "Ma said she hoped I'd sell it for ten cents." The exchange was made, and the drum put where it wouldn't make any more noise, and the nervous man chuckled over his stratagem. But to his horror, when he got home that night there were four drums beating in front of his house, and as he made his appearance the leader stepped up and said cheerfully, "These are my cousins, sir. I took that dollar and bought four new drums. Do you want to give us four dollars for them?" The nervous neighbor rushed into the house in despair, and the drum corps is doubtless beating yet in front of his house.

Winter Fun.



GUESS WHO WILL WIN.

How is the fun of winter? Of winter sports, By boys in country and boys in town, Taken all in all, the up and down? Snowballs are first; Snow forts are second; But the boys agree these both give place To a right down, well matched sliding race! —Little Men and Women.

A Game for Evening Hours.

Numbered with a list of amusements for evening hours, the game called "A Blind Judgment" is suggested in Good Housekeeping, where directions occur for playing it as follows:

One of the players must be blindfolded and seated at the upper end of the room. Each of the others is then led in turn, and without touching them the blindfolded one must give judgment regarding them. If the judgment is possible then the person led up must be blindfolded in his place; if not he pays a forfeit, and another person is brought up until he makes a correct guess. For example:

Question—What is your sentence regarding this prisoner? Judge—He must sing a German song. Forfeit—Miss T.—does not understand German, and is so hoarse she can scarcely speak.

Question—What is your sentence regarding this prisoner? Judge—That she will read a selection from "Hamlet." Forfeit—It is your little baby brother, who doesn't yet know his letters.

Question—What is your sentence regarding this prisoner? Judge—He must buy himself a wig. Dr. W.—being laid up, now has the honor of the judge's chair.

And so the entertainment goes on, to the interest and delight of the assemblage.

The Alliance leaders in Kansas are picturesque personalities. There, for instance, is Jerry Simpson, who hands each caller a card reading:

JERRY SIMPSON, Congressman-elect, Seventh Kansas District. N. B.—No socks.

Simpson evidently enjoys his growing fame as the sockless solon. Varied, even romantic, has been the career of this popular Kansas hero—for he is such, unquestionably. A native of Canada,



JOHN F. WILLIS.

In his earlier manhood he was a sailor on the lakes, rising in time to the captaincy of a steamer. Tradition has it that he was a decidedly literary tar, having a fair sized library and reading assiduously. In a storm his vessel was wrecked, and the future congressman barely escaped with his life. A dozen years ago he drifted to Kansas, settling first in Jackson county and later in Barbour. There he was an independent candidate for the legislature, but suffered defeat, to

TWO LEADING MEN

John Drew, Who Plays at Daly's Famous Theatre.

A MODEST MAN WHO CAN ACT.

He is Artistic, Eccentric, and Comes from Remarkable Ancestry—Eben Plympton, the Idol of Cultured Boston's Noted Stock Theatre—Some of His Peculiarities.

Beyond any doubt the most remarkable family connected with the American stage today bears the name of Drew, and the most remarkable member of it, except the mother is John Drew, the leading man of Augustin Daly's New York stock company. John Drew, Sr., the father of the living actor made his debut in New York



JOHN DREW.

early in the forties, and is still remembered by old theatre goers as a versatile and artistic actor. Mrs. Drew, who is still on the stage (like her son, a member of Mr. Daly's company), appeared first in Liverpool about 1835. Of her "Brown's History of the American Stage" she says, "She is without doubt the most wonderfully versatile actress on the American stage."

Her mother, Mrs. Eliza Knicker, too, was a great actress. On the occasion of her ninety-first birthday, which occurred in March, 1887, four generations of distinguished Theatricals gathered to do her honor. Mrs. Knicker sat at the head of the table, with Mrs. John Drew on her right and Mrs. Hittings, the only sister of John Drew, Sr., on her left. John Drew (the one we know—Mrs. Knicker's grandson) was there with his wife, a talented actress, whose maiden name was Josephine Baker, and their little daughter, Sidney Drew, another grandson, known by his work with John T. Raymond; his sisters, Adine and Georgiana, and the latter's husband, Maurice Barrymore, with their three children, were also present. It is improbable that another such dinner party will ever be recorded in the history of the stage.

Coming of such stock as this, John Drew could hardly be other than an accomplished actor. He is known best as a comedian, an interpreter of these delicate roles which most actors could perform but awkwardly. Versatile to a degree, as Charles Surface in "The School for Scandal," that masterpiece of Sheridan's, he is as charming as in the roles offered by Mr. Daly's unique adaptations of foreign authors' works.

Personally John Drew is a modest man, easily induced to obey Mr. Daly's autocratic commands to shun newspaper men and notoriety of every kind. He is domestic in his tastes, a good conversationalist, and given to outdoor sports whenever his exacting duties at the theatre offer an opportunity to indulge in such amusements. He is more or less eccentric, as talented people are apt to be. I find in a newspaper clipping two years old a story that he had at that time taken it into his head to suffer intensely from cold hands. Through-out his apartments were rigged up all sorts of strange devices to keep those hands warm, and at his bedside at night there stood a kettle of hot water, so that if he woke he could lay his hands on it and warm them up before rolling over and going to sleep again.

Widely if not so favorably known as John Drew is Eben Plympton, leading man of the Boston Museum. Plympton has for years been unmercifully gaped in the newspapers because of his tendency to wear "extreme" clothes and think well of himself on any and all occasions, but no one has poked fun at his acting. How an actor dresses when he is off the stage or whether or not he is conceited is none of the dear public's business. If, in 1887, Mr.



EBEN PLYMPTON.

Plympton wanted to promenade New York's streets followed by a "thick set, amiable looking and thoughtful man," supposed to be a pugilist, it was no reason why Blakely Hall should refer to him in a newspaper article as "Discouraged Pugilist." His name has always appeared on theatre bills as Eben Plympton.

His career at the Boston Museum began with Mr. Jack Mason's somewhat sensational exit from the famous playhouse. It will be remembered that Mr. Mason became involved in a difficulty with a vulgar fellow, and afterward was said to have sailed for Europe with Marion Manola, leaving all Boston weeping behind his spectacles on the dock. When Mr. Plympton stepped into the vacant void left by Mason, he did it backed by a record of artistic work on the stage with Mrs. Modjeska, Mary Anderson, Neilson, Julia Marlowe, and other stars of the first magnitude. And while there have been no telegraphic reports sent out from the Hub to the effect that he had touched a match with fiery effect to the Charles river, he seems to have given entire satisfaction in the city of culture.

EDWARD MARSHALL.

POINTS ON CARDS.

A Few Easy but Important Questions About Whist Answered.

Enthusiast—I am going to tell you what I know about whist, and then I want to ask you an important question. I understand that as a rule the original lead should be the fourth best of your longest suit, unless that suit is headed by a sequence, or by an ace with four or more, and that when a high card is led the second card should be the fourth best. That of two indifferent cards the higher should be led when the suit originally contained four, and the lower when it contained five or more. That the signal is nothing more than an unnecessary high card played before a low card. That too high is nothing more than a signal on your partner's trump lead. That I should return the highest of a suit of three, and the fourth best of a suit of four or more. But although I have carried these points in my mind, and have practiced them a great deal, it discourages me to think that my progress has been so slow, and particularly near the end of the hand, that I should be so often mistaken as to where certain cards lay, even after all these means of information. Now what I want to ask you is this: Is it possible for me, with only an ordinary memory, to keep these fifty-two cards in my mind?

Expert—Certainly. Of course in whist, as in every other intellectual pursuit, the better the memory the better the result. But if you follow a certain line you will be surprised to find how easy it is to place the cards. But this requires the closest attention, and no talking should be allowed. This is the worst offense that can be committed. Now there is only one rule to follow in a game of whist, and that is to take each card in turn as it falls on the table and surround it by every inference possible on the instant. Don't wait. When you have thus assigned a reason for its play drop it from your mind and take up the next in turn. You will be surprised to find how easy it is, when the proper time comes, to bring back these inferences. This is the secret of it.

Enthusiast—Do you mean that as each card falls you should not only tell why it was played, but reason out from it what other cards the player has? Why, you never would be able to keep up with the game. That would be just like trying to take down a lecture literally when you don't know shorthand.

Expert—Yes, it would in a measure. But you must remember that all you need is practice. It may take two years to make a shorthand writer, and you may never learn how to play whist, but this rule I have given you is the corner stone. At first so rapid will be the fall of the cards, and so uninvited will be the action of your mind, that you will be able to grasp only a few straws in the current of the game. But it will not be long before you will be surprised at your progress, and then you will have fairly entered upon the great language of whist.

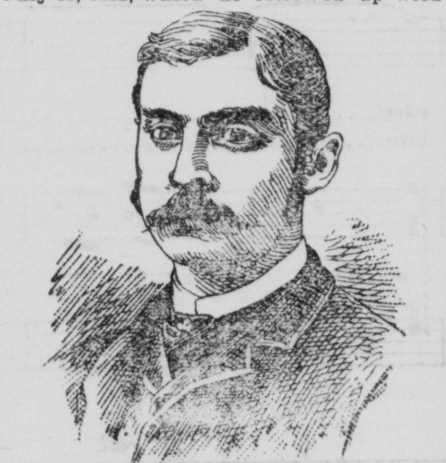
TOM MASSON.

A WONDERFUL PEDESTRIAN.

Walker George D. Baird, Who Recently Astounded the Athletics.

George D. Baird, the ex-champion walker, whose picture appears below, is probably the smallest man that ever won the championship honors in a walking contest. Baird, who has not been a competitor at any of the amateur championships since 1885, was generally looked upon as a back number until he electrified the athletic world by walking half a mile in 2m. 54½s. at San Francisco recently, which clearly demonstrates that Baird, like that other veteran walker, F. P. Murray, still retains his best form. Baird's great walk was not done for a record, and none has been claimed by him.

Baird made his first appearance in a walking competition on Thanksgiving day, 1881. He won his first race of importance July 12, 1882, which he followed up with



GEORGE D. BAIRD.

other victories Sept. 20 and Nov. 30. At Madison Square Garden Dec. 12, the same year, Baird and Hart walked their memorable one-mile match. The track, which was composed mostly of loose sawdust, was all against fast time. The garden was crowded, and the vast assemblage certainly got their money's worth, as a more determined and evenly contested race was never witnessed in this or any other country. Hart being declared the winner by one foot only in 7m. 32½s. At the amateur championship games June 3, 1883, Baird won the three mile event, beating Murray, Hart, Parry and other famous walkers in 22m. 53½s. In the spring of 1883, Baird was victorious in a one-mile walking match for the world's championship, Baird winning easily in 6m. 42s.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

It is said that the New York theatre goes have not taken very kindly to Denman Thompson's change from "The Old Homestead" to "Uncle Josh Whitcomb."

The craze in America for English acting seems to be dying away. Where last season there were a dozen troupes of English performers making money on this side of the water, this year there are less than half that many.

The tour of Bronson Howard's "Shenandoah" company through the southern states has been watched with considerable interest by American theatrical managers. It is the first time a northern "war drama" has been played south of Mason and Dixon's line; and the fact that, while it has not been phenomenally successful from a financial standpoint, it has made some money and has caused very little adverse comment, seems to indicate that sectional feeling is indeed a thing of the past.

After the retirement from Mr. Daly's stage in New York of "The School for Scandal" he will give a magnificent revival of "Love's Labor's Lost." This Shakespearean masterpiece has not been played in America for years. The costumes will be historically perfect. One of Miss Rehan's dresses is so stiff and broad at the hips that it was necessary to use considerable ingenuity to get the box in which it arrived from London up the stairs of the theatre.

THE HARLEM CHAMOIS.

NYE DESCRIBES THIS WHISKERED BIRD OF THE WILDERNESS.

The Family Tree of the Gregarious Goat Picked to Pieces—A Day's Hunting Brought to an End by a Touch of Sentiment.

[Copyright by Edgar W. Nye.]

Much as I had heard of this exciting sport, I had never until last week set out for a thorough hunt among the crags and eyries where the Harlem chamois is to be found in greatest numbers. Having a little spare time, yet eager to bag one or two of these sure footed dwellers of the crags, I secured a work on the chamois and his habits, and informing myself thoroughly began to prepare for stalking this most shy and discreet game.



WE YODELED.

The Rupri capra, or Kingsbridge capricornus, is a goatlike group of the Rupri caprine order, originating in western Europe. It resembles the roebuck in size, being about 2 feet in height, though sometimes attaining a length of 3½ feet by 2½ feet high, and a diameter of 2½ to 7 inches.

The animal is armed with curved horns, measuring from three to ten inches in length, slightly striated and at times corrugated where the chamois has attained great age. Both male and female of the Kingsbridge capricornus are provided with horns, though those of the female are generally less incised.

The animal is covered with rather coarse hair, especially on the under side of the trunk and thorax. Imbedded in this long hair may be found at autumn time the brown and fuzzy burrs of the burdock, or Manhattan edelweiss.

At the opposite end of the Kingsbridge capricornus from the forehead may be found a very abrupt and somewhat tremulous tail. It is about as brief and devoid of interest as the pedigree of a mule, and is utterly bereft of either beauty or utility. It is totally inadequate to the great task of keeping away the flies that swarm upon its genealogy.

The Harlem chamois is gregarious, and may be found in herds of two to twenty individuals especially to the northward on the rocky ranges along Little Fifth avenue, and in the deep defiles to the southward from Highbridge, among what is called the Sawed-Off or Interurban Alps.

Eastward also, and along to the northward as far as the Pyrenees of the Spuyten Duyvil, may be seen at certain seasons of the year the tracks of this agile and swift animal, whose keen scent enables him to smell approaching objects at a distance of seventeen to twenty-three miles, and to retaliate to an even greater distance.

This animal, I regret to say, is too often confused with the ibex of St. Thomas island and the Brooklyn Capricornus omnivorous, which is found as far east as the Tyrol and the Shinnecock reservation.

The Staten Island ibex of Tompkinsville and farther Tottenham is a more pungent fauna than the Harlem chamois, and is more easily domesticated. It gives milk in small quantities to people who have its confidence, and is less shy than the Harlem chamois, which dries up early and yields only a very slight quantity of milk even to intimate friends. In March the teats of the Harlem chamois become chapped, and a mere casual or calling acquaintance is unable to successfully milk her.

The male in middle life wears a style of Mormon whiskers which loan dignity to his whole life, almost taking the place of brains in some instances, as is so often the case. It is only on the approach of the colder weather of winter that the Tyrolean ibex of Yonkers, and as far north as Dobbs' Ferry and Irvington, begins to wing his way to the extreme south, and to be occasionally seen by hunters and woodchoppers along upper Fifth avenue, and the trail between Murray Hill and Judge Smith's roadhouse. Then a keen eyed ranger of the woods may be likely to catch the swift vision of an animal ascending the dizzy fire escape of a perpendicular flat to crop the tender herbage of some luscious geranium or flannel petticoat hanging upon the stone ledge of some tall residence.

Arranging myself last Saturday two weeks ago with a carbine, and hanging it over my shoulder by a broad strap, such as one sees in the geographies, I secured the services of a Swiss chamois stalker who has been temporarily shooting biscuits at a restaurant where I occasionally dine, and after assuring myself that he could also yodel, we bought some food and started out to the north-west, first taking a street car from the junction of Park row and Broadway.

Our route lay partially away to the north and west of Rivington street, and Hester Strause. We rode up the most of the way, stopping occasionally at the quaint little inns and chalets, where we refreshed ourselves with Swiss cheese, Hoff Brown beer, raw onions and caviar sandwiches made of rye bread containing bird seed, and between the slices of which chopped raw onion is spread, also a layer of catfish spawn, on which is a heavy tariff, two squirts of a lemon and a layer of cod liver oil.

After awhile we began to yodel. A large policeman with an inflated

bosom, also opinion of himself, hit my guide, Mr. von Pilsner, of Geneva, a crack on the head which could have been heard, even above his breath, to a great distance. I was greatly distraught by this, and told the officer not to do that way to a peaceable man or I would write him up in the papers and have a picture made of him.

So he said why, of course, if that was the case he didn't want no trouble with nobody. We now rode again on a street car for some distance until fatigue once more compelled us to pause at a beautiful refreshment chalet, where we were enabled to procure everything fresh from Europe, from a nice fresh uke to a slice of Swisskase. Also, uke, dark brown Muchner Sec. with which to wash down our tempting food.

Two or three glasses of this rich Tyrolean beer started my Swiss maid to yodeling again at the top of his lungs, but I quieted him by a well directed blow with the stock of my carbine, which struck him back of the ear, thus preventing his arrest. As soon as he regained consciousness he thanked me warmly, and wringing my hand again and again set out for the plateau north of the glacier which heads near the heights of One Hundred and Tenth street, overlooking the Polo ground.

Herr von Pilsner now thought it would be well to get our bearings, and eat a little something before going ahead in search of our prey.

My costume I should say, was well suited to the hardships which we had ahead of us, and was as follows: I wore knee pants of a dark worsted goods, made from full dress trousers which had reached the sore and yellow leaf, as one may say, and been cut off at the knee and neatly hemmed again by my daughter, who is just learning to sew. Below these, as far as the eye could reach, extended a monotonous sweep of Lisle thread hose, kindly loaned to me by an accomplished young lady who speaks nine languages.

There is room in them for another gentleman with my style of calf.

I also wore a Norfolk jacket of which I am especially fond. A nice, plaided, Norfolk jacket, with short waist and pleasant little cinch of same, is a good thing to go chamoising in. I wore. My shoes were really lawn tennis shoes with brads in them, whereas my valet wore regular Alpine sprinting shoes and bicycle socks.

I wore a hunting shirt, handsomely embroidered by a niece of Sitting Bull named Lo-lo-pe-wee-tang-a-wanga-ko-lapa, or the Sultry-stinger-of-the-broad-cold-bumble-bee-which-sitteth-down-while-the-superiors-stand-up. It is heavily embossed with lining of drap de Henrietta. It has a Stewart collar, but the waist is smocked and en V, with Gothic shoulders on to it. The hips are en gored, with roan fabric Francois, puffed slightly by the local press—and my pants were a sight to behold. They were really trunks, held in place with heavily embossed suspenders. They were made full at the waist, and quite pompadour en tournure, with heavily embossed stripe down side. They were of the time of Queen Anne, and extended back almost to the reign of Herod the Tetrarch.

The Norfolk jacket was faced with purple satin de Lyon, and had a fringe of massive doodle bugs down each sleeve. Herr von Pilsner wore a less gaudy but fully as expensive costume, and carried a heavy crossgun, loaned him by a descendant of William Tell.

Our first quarry was sighted east of the lofty pass at One Hundred and Tenth street. This animal pass is much frequented by the Harlem chamois at the summer season, and sometimes he is found above the line of vegetation. As we approached on the side against the wind, so that the chamois could not scent us, we were struck by the pungent odor of the animal, which came down upon us like a zephyr from the barge office. Moving carefully along, each of us, on an empty stomach, we approached near enough for a shot, and I gave the signal.

Bang! went the gun of Herr von Pilsner. Bang! also went my gun almost at the same moment. In less time than it takes to write these words the defile was full of Swiss peasantry, who pounced upon us and kicked both of us in rapid succession. As soon as I could get my breath I said I would be willing to compromise this thing if it could be done with honor to ourselves. At this the peasantry ceased their attack upon us, and one said:

"You are a daisy sportsman, ain't you? You are a loo-loo, ain't you? Shooting

"GETTING THE DEEP ON HIM."—Life.

Very Unreasonable of Them. Squidlig—A medical journal says that a healthy man will suffer more from the prick of a pin than he will from the pain of dissolution in case he dies a natural death.

McSwilligen—And yet most men will still be unreasonable enough to prefer to be pricked with a pin than to die.—Pittsburg Chronicle.

The Doctor's Orders. First Chappie—I say, ole chappie, the doctah says I must-a-wake more exercise or I'll be sick, don't you know.

Second Chappie—Do as the doctah says, me boy.

First Chappie—Ya-as. I'm going to discharge me vally and tie me own necktie.—Street & Smith's Good News.

Turn About.

A Boston woman claims to have cured herself of a bad case of dyspepsia by the use of tobacco. Now if she can only turn around and cure herself of the use of tobacco by a bad case of dyspepsia, she will have conquered her worst disease.—Norristown Herald.

He Takes the Quarters.

Passenger (to conductor)—Where's the quartermaster? Conductor—Do you imagine you are on board a ship?

Passenger—No, sir; but I'm on a Pullman car and I want the porter.—Puck.

The Drawbacks of Journalism.

Dick—Why couldn't Harry go to the theatre with us to-night?

Tom—He couldn't possibly come; had to write the criticism of the plays for tomorrow's paper, and have them in by 8 o'clock.—Harvard Lampoon.

A Startling Success.

"We had some mind reading at our party last night. Johnny had a pin and the minister tried to find it."

"And did he succeed?"

"Oh, yes—he found it when he sat down."—New York Herald.

The Cause.

"Did you read about the sudden death of the train boy?"

"No. How did it happen?"

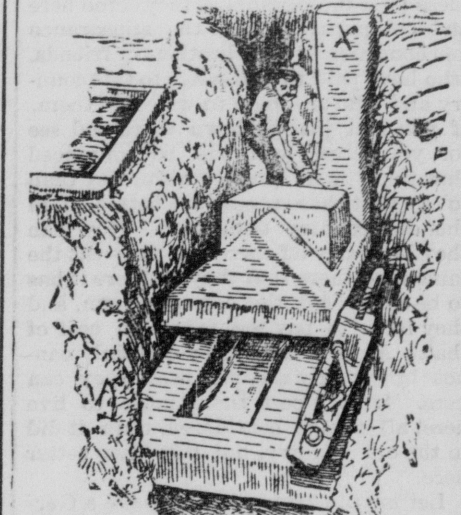
"He was found with one of his own cigars in his mouth."—Mansey's Weekly.

SCIENCE AND PROGRESS.

SUBJECTS SURE TO INTEREST WIDE AWAKE MEN AND WOMEN.

A Notable Archaeological Discovery Made in the Capuchin Cemetery, Near Paris, of a Sarcophagus and Coffin Dating from the Gallo-Roman Period.

While digging a modern grave in the Capuchin cemetery of Beauvais, near Paris, the workmen came upon a heavy stone block which proved to be the top of a sarcophagus.



AN ANCIENT GALLO-ROMAN SEPULCHRE.

Inside the stone sarcophagus was found a coffin made from sheet lead and this contained the body of the ancient Roman or Gaul, little of which remained except two teeth and the fragments of a few bones. The size of these relics indicated that the remains were those of a man, and their position that, contrary to the usual custom, the corpse had been placed with its head to the east. The stone sarcophagus was 7 feet long, 3 feet wide and 2 feet deep, and was estimated to weigh over 8,000 pounds. The top was beveled (Fig. 1), but in the center a square base was left, evidently as a support for a monument, of which no trace was found.

One of the most interesting finds in connection with this discovery was the articles of glass represented in Fig. 2, which were placed in the lead coffin at the head and feet of the body. Four of the pieces were perfectly unbroken, and the glass had the peculiar iridescence which is only formed when it has long been buried or exposed to the action of the elements. The two large pitchers still contained a brown liquid, probably some ancient perfume.



ARTICLES OF GLASS FOUND IN THE LEAD COFFIN.

The sarcophagus, coffin and their contents have been carefully preserved, and will doubtless find a place in one of the museums of Paris. Popular Science News, commenting on the foregoing from La Nature, says: The fact that the locality has been so long in use as a cemetery is an interesting one, and indicates a greater uniformity in the life of the people than one would believe possible in a country troubled by so many wars as France.

The Bark of the Cork Oak.

In a report of United States Consul F. H. Schenck are given some of the various uses to which the bark of the cork oak is put. He says:

Although what gives most value to cork are the bottle corks, still it has other applications, some of considerable importance, such as plates or slabs for use on boilers, room carpets, the making of rugs, life preservers, cork dust bricks, hats, album covers, picture frames, jewel boxes, bracelets and other objects of adornment; soles for shoes and boots, wheels of small dimensions for railroad cars, and the grease boxes of the wagons, and recently it is applied as "Corcho laminado," or ornamental slabs, the invention of Don Buenaventura Reull, of Barcelona, which are employed to cover plane surfaces, curves, employing them as carpets and for other uses. They make, moreover, hats for those who work at cork, and I Turkey they make cork coffins.

In Italy they make images and crosses, shoes, horse saddles, horseshoes, arms, blacking, fortifications, furniture, soles for shoes, wadding for mortars, and obtain lampblack for printing in the United States to husk rice. It is also used for beehives, pans and pails to deposit and carry milk; in ornaments in gardens, for relief maps to form the elevations, for floats in fishing apparatus, for pails where they cool water with ice or snow, etc. From the imperfect combustion of cork is obtained Spanish black, a product much esteemed for making printers' ink. To this we may add that artists in Italy and Spain carve pictures in relief in cork which have much the appearance of being molded of terra cotta, and that the packers of fruit for export now seem to prefer a coarsely granulated cork to the traditional sawdust packing.

Why Platinum is Dearer.

Complaints are frequently heard from persons interested that platinum is dearer now than formerly, and all manners of reasons are assigned for the change. Horological Review explains the matter by saying: "The fact is that the price is regulated at the mines in the Ural mountains of Russia. Formerly the metal was considered useless and thrown away, while now the mine owners are beginning to find out its value and to keep it at a good stiff price. Added to this is the increased value of the Russian ruble, which has of late years risen more than 50 per cent, owing to the better condition of the finances of the empire of Russia."

Dyed Diamonds.

The idea of dyeing off colored diamonds with aniline solution has possibly wended its way to Germany. A correspondent tells us in one of the German exchanges that he was basely deceived with buying yellow and brown diamonds colored with aniline which revealed their true color when washed.

Novel Wall Paper.

It is claimed that wall paper can be made in such a way that the passage of low tension electric currents will heat it moderately warm to the touch and diffuse through-out the room an agreeable temperature.

A MODEST CHURCH.

Plans by L. H. Gibson—Some Common Sense About Ventilation.

[Copyright by American Press Association.] When a church is to be built one of the principal things mentioned by those immediately interested is that the entire space within the structure shall be made available for hearing and seeing. In the case of a little church that seats only 200, if there be a little room to one side, it is desirable that the seating capacity of this room be available in connection with the large room, so that upon extraordinary occasions all may be thrown into one. This is an almost universal condition, and is particularly true of small churches.

Take the case of the little plan here given. In the main audience room there is a seating capacity of about 225. In the Sunday school class room back of the main room there is capacity for about fifty more, and thirty-five or forty may be seated in the gallery above. The class room in this and other structures of similar character should be arranged so that it may be cut off from the main room, and have its individual use without connection with the larger room. Thus the purpose of the meeting is better subserved, and at times heat and light are economized.

A vestibule of relatively large size is always desirable in connection with a church



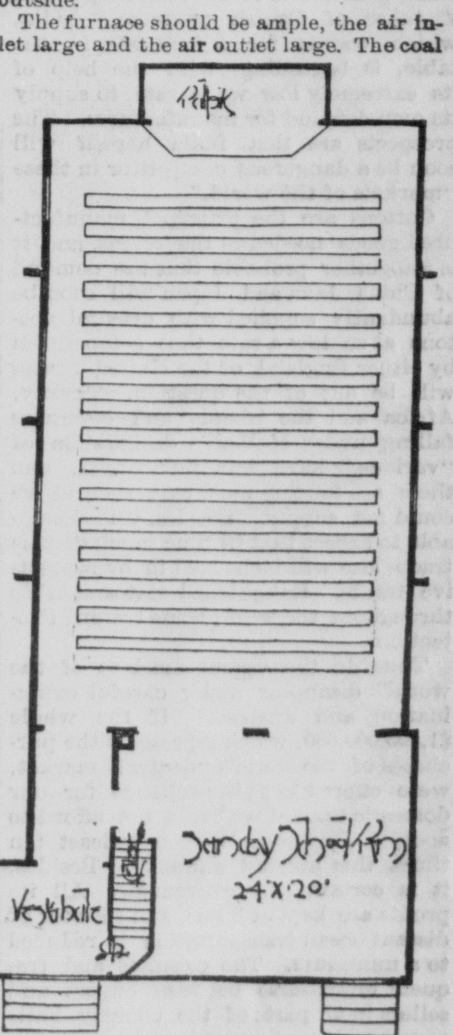
FRONT ELEVATION.

building. People come on a cold or rainy day, take off their wraps and overcoats and arrange themselves in a way to disturb none who are on the inside. Then it is much pleasanter not to have a door opening directly into the room from the cold or noise of the street. It is true that there is one door which opens from the class room to the outside in the case of this structure, but it is placed there in deference to prejudice and not to reason. The people who build this church think that on general principles it is quite desirable that two doors be provided, that upon the unusual occasion both doors may be open that large numbers may pass through both entrances.

In case of fire it is argued that the church can be emptied much more rapidly. Now, in truth, the extra door will not be used in this building, and in a one-story structure there is not much danger of being injured by fire. As it is, one can go into the vestibule and thence to the main room, or from this same room to the class room or the gallery above. Thus the extra door is altogether unnecessary.

There is nothing plentier outside a church than fresh air, and it is almost universally true that the air inside the church is nasty. A great deal of energy has been wasted in attempts at church ventilation, and for anything which is so desirable as fresh air it is really very strange that nothing proper has been done in the way of supplying what is wanted. Now it is said that fresh air is cheap. While this is true as to fresh air, it is not true as to fresh air warmed to a summer temperature during very cold weather. The coal combination has something to say about the price of warmed fresh air. There is one way to furnish good air in the church building of this kind. Warm it below in a furnace, let it pass through the room and to the outside.

The furnace should be ample, the air inlet large and the air outlet large. The coal



PLAN.

ple should be ample, because large quantities of outside air are brought into the furnace and heated by it, distributed through the registers in the floor to the room above, breathed and allowed to pass out. Now this is simple, natural ventilation; but people will be wiser than they are now before a church will be ventilated in this way. There is always some one to object to the coal bill. It is cheaper to breathe the nastiness of foul air, and those who object to the coal bill do not care for the bad ventilation. They are used to it. They are old; they have been brought up on it. It is hard to beat an idea into a man who has been breathing bad air all his life.

This structure is of wood, sheathed, papered and weatherboarded. It is substantially built and cost about \$3,000. The details of the plan are self explanatory.

LOUIS H. GIBSON.

Purchasing wall paper at one establishment, carpets at another, curtains somewhere else and furniture upholstery in another place, frequently produces a perfectly meaningless result when the work is done.

MARKETS OF THE WORLD

THE FREE-TRADER'S GREAT HUMBLED EXAMINED AND EXPOSED.

Commerce of the Whole World Shown. Figures from Free-Trade Authority. Only 19 Per Cent. Available, and That Very Doubtful—Our Home Market Best.

What and where are these great neutral markets of the world of which we hear so much? We are invited to throw down the walls around our home market, of whose real existence we are certain, whose extent and value are unquestioned, and to offer to the foreigner the same privileges of buying and selling in it as are enjoyed by our own citizens. And what is the inducement which the Free-trader offers? Simply that the "cheaper cost of production"—which, by the way, is only a euphemism for lower wages—of manufactured products will enable them to gain possession of the much landed markets of the world. But the Free-trader is always careful not to try to specify or to locate these markets. We must therefore try to do it for him.

In order that our figures may be above suspicion we shall take as authority that eminent statistician and ardent Free-trader, Michael G. Mulhall, who gives a table of the commerce of all nations on page 107 of his "Dictionary of Statistics." The figures are for 1883-84, but will serve our purpose, which is one of comparison merely. The relative importance of the commerce of the different countries has not materially changed since then. The imports—that is, the purchases—of all nations were as follows:

Million Pounds Sterling.	Million Pounds Sterling.
Great Britain..... 800	United States..... 148
France..... 199	Canada..... 28
Germany..... 163	Australia..... 24
Russia..... 71	South America..... 64
Austria..... 63	South Africa..... 4
Italy..... 51	India..... 66
Spain and Portugal 41	China..... 24
Belgium..... 63	Japan..... 4
Holland..... 87	Java..... 12
Scandinavia..... 38	Egypt..... 7
Turkey, etc..... 42	Various..... 67

Total Europe.....1,205 Total for world.....1,393

Here are the buyers of the whole world. Now, which of them does our Free-trader expect to capture by his "lower cost of production?" Even the abiding faith of an American Cobdenite cannot hope for greatly increased sales of the products of American mills in the shadow of English factories. So Great Britain and its £280,000,000 may be eliminated. Now, take away our own £140,000,000, and two of the largest purchasers have disappeared. Next subtract France, Germany, Russia, Austria, Italy, Spain and Portugal, Belgium, Canada, Scandinavia and Australia, all of which are protected countries, whose policy is what Hamilton declared to be the reigning policy of nations—viz., to preserve for their own manufactures a monopoly of the domestic market.

The Protectionist law makers of these countries will see to it that no very extensive "captivities" of their markets are made by the United States or any other country. There remains then as the only part of this great world's market of \$1,699,000,000, or \$3,450,000,000, only \$219,000,000, or \$1,595,000,000 (about nineteen per cent.), for which we can even hope.

Well, what are our prospects for obtaining this little remnant? Holland, most liberal buyer, exports nearly as much iron and steel of all kinds as it imports. As for textiles, it usually exports quite as much as it imports of them, and sends to England three times as much as it takes of British products. India, which counts for \$66,000,000 in the table, is beginning, with the help of its extremely low wage rate, to supply its own demand for manufactures. The prospects are that India herself will soon be a dangerous competitor in these "markets of the world."

Cottons are the principal manufactured goods needed in the orient, and it is altogether probable that the demand of China, Java and Japan will soon be abundantly supplied with oriental cottons at so low a rate that competition by either England or the United States will be out of the question. Turkey, Africa and the islands and countries falling under Mulhall's designation of "various," have but few wants, and these are for the most part such as we could not supply. Besides, it is reasonable to expect that in time much of this trade also will be hedged in by protective tariffs. Enlightened statesmanship throughout the world leans toward Protection.

Thus do the "great markets of the world" disappear under careful examination and analysis. If the whole \$1,699,000,000, which represents the purchases of the world's "neutral" market, were offered to us in exchange for our domestic market we could not afford to accept. Our home trade is at least ten times this amount annually. Besides, it is certain and convenient. All its profits are kept at home, and the risk of distant ocean transportation is reduced to a minimum. The constant and frequent intercourse between buyers and sellers in all parts of the country knits together distant states in common interests and makes our people truly one. Its benefits and blessings are incalculable, and it will be a dark and dismal day when this splendid birthright is bartered away for that miserable mess of pottage, "the world's neutral markets."

Canada, buys most of her agricultural implements here instead of England, because they are better and cheaper. Do our farmers want English made reapers and plows? Ask the Australian farmers and those of the South American states how our implements compare. The Buckeye Reaper and Mower works at Poughkeepsie derive their best trade from these countries, while hundreds annually go to Europe. Ex-President Cleveland evidently knows little about farms or farming or else he talks for buncombe when he says of the late election that it was "the protest of farmers against a tariff which taxes their agricultural implements."

MEAT THREE TIMES A DAY.

Such a Statement Would Not Be Believed Abroad.

The following from John Roach's testimony before a congressional committee in 1883 will be found interesting:

No man wants to bring his friends to this country from any place where they are better off, and in connection with this subject I would suggest to the members of this committee that they ought not to leave New York without making three or four visits to Castle Garden and looking at the condition of these poor immigrants as they come here and comparing it with the appearance and condition of their brothers or friends, who have paid their passage to this country and who are here to welcome them. If you will just go down there and see for yourselves, you will be convinced that there is no greater absurdity than to say that those people are better off in the old country than here. How can they be better off there? If they eat the same food there that they eat here it has to be sent across the ocean to them, and they have to pay the increased cost of that. At all events they certainly cannot buy it any cheaper than they can here. It may cost them more to live here, all things considered, than it did in the old country, but they live better here.

Let me illustrate that. I have a German clerk in my office who writes a great many letters for poor German people who cannot write themselves, and a little incident that occurred two years ago, and to which he called my attention, will serve to illustrate this idea. A man got this clerk to write a letter, in which he undertook to give a description of America, and he went on to say to his friend, "I eat meat once regularly every day." The clerk turned around to him and said, "What do you say that for? You know that you eat meat three times a day. I see it in your kettle."

"Well," said the fellow, "if I tell them that I get meat three times a day they won't believe that I get it even once a day, and that is the reason I want you to put it as I gave it to you."

SOME MCKINLEY WAGES.

The New York Post Wants an Instance, and Here It Is.

The New York Evening Post of Dec. 15 asks:

"What we are in search of are the McKinley wages, and we shall be content with a single specific instance of them."

On the same page of the same issue it gives the following table of the rates of wages paid for railroad labor, which we give as "a single specific instance":

AVERAGE DAILY RATE OF WAGES.			
Occupation.	England.	York, Georgia.	Ohio.
Brakemen.....	\$1.80	\$1.75	\$1.80
Conductors.....	2.80	2.54	2.61
Engineers.....	3.25	3.15	3.01
Firemen.....	1.80	1.72	1.66
Porters.....	1.01	1.03	.88
Tel. operators.....	1.45	1.34	1.05
Switchmen.....	1.78	1.37	1.11
Average.....	2.28	2.05	1.94

These are McKinley wages, and will be maintained as long as the McKinley bill is maintained. The average under Free-trade for the same labor is less than half the above. It may be urged in reply that Protection has nothing to do with railroad wages. Well, take away our Protective tariff, and when the men who are now in the factories are thrown out of employment and crowd to the railroads, when the railroads have not the present amount of freight to move because of business depression, then, perhaps, it will be admitted that Protection has something to do with railroad wages.

American Competition.

The Boston Globe argues that the Protective tariff has had no influence in reducing the cost of steel rails in America, because the cost of steel rails has also been reduced in England. This is specious, but not sound. It is a favorite Free-trade assertion that has been many times exploded. Protection has operated in two ways to reduce the price of steel rails. It has assisted the tremendous development of our country, that within the past thirty years has given us a larger railway mileage than all Europe, and it has encouraged the expansion of our native steel-making industry until the United States has become the foremost iron and steel producing nation of the world. American competition has been of late years a formidable factor in fixing the world's prices of steel and iron. Eliminate this competition, and if prices did not go soaring up it would be because the English manufacturers for the first time in their lives refused to take advantage of their opportunity.—Boston Journal.

Results of the McKinley Bill.

The effect of the new tariff upon American manufacture and labor is already evident. The capital of the iron and steel companies in Pennsylvania is being largely increased; new factories of every kind are in contemplation even by British syndicates. You publish today the prospectus of new industrial enterprises in the United States. The ablest artisans still remaining in Great Britain will before long be drawn across the Atlantic by the high wages becoming still higher.

And what do we see here under the free import system? Ironmasters declaring that they have been working at a loss, and that wages must come down 10 per cent. Popular agitators seeking work for "700,000 unemployed" by a legislative reduction in the hours of the employed. Capital so scared that few would be hardy enough to invest in an unprotected British industry.—Col. Howard Vincent, M. P., in a letter to The London Times, Oct. 6.

POINTERS AND SETTERS.

John Gilmer Speed Writes About Two Famous Breeds of Dogs.

The pointer and setter have a wider range of utility, so far as American sport is concerned, than any others of the canine breed. Fox hunting in a large sense amounts to nothing here, and it is doubtful whether it ever will. The best dogs we have of nearly all the families are English in origin, and there has been greater care expended on the breeding of the fox hound in England than upon any other dog.

The result has been that the fox hound approximates perfection for the purpose for which he is intended. But the dogs



REVUE III.
(Champion Pointer.)

meant to be shot over have by no means been neglected by the English breeders and by the importations from the other side. Since the bench shows in the various parts of the country made dog breeding a fashionable pursuit our old fashioned sporting dogs have been improved by a mixture with the very best strains of British blood. Has it improved them, some will ask. I have recently gone into this question very deeply, and I am compelled to believe that the setter and pointer have both been very much improved, both in beauty of conformation and ability to work in the field, by the effort to breed these dogs to as nearly as possible the standards which guide the judges at the bench shows in awarding prizes. And what is more to the purpose, the bench show winners have as a rule been the most consistent performers in the field trials. The limit of this article does not permit me to do more than state these general conclusions.

The pointer is probably of Spanish origin, and is so-called from the position he takes when he discovers the game he seeks. Darwin says that this arrested position is probably one to the halt any animal makes before a final spring upon its prey. However this may be, through many generations of careful training the pointer, when he has learned the A, B, C of his business, would do anything rather than spring upon his prey. An English painter who was sketching a pair of pointers says that upon one occasion he knew them to stand at a point as rigid as statues for an hour and a half. Certainly they must have been more capital models than painters often have the luck to find.

The points desirable in this dog are "a moderately large head, wide rather than long, with a wide forehead and an intelligent eye of medium size." The muzzle should be broad and fleshy manifest but not pendant. The head should be well set on the neck, and the neck should be long, convex in its upper outline, without any dewlap or ruff. The body should be of good length, hips wide, loins strong and rather arched ribs. The tail should be strong at its base and become rapidly fine. This fine pointed tail is of much importance in judging the pointer. When it is otherwise it shows conclusively that the pointer has been crossed with some other dog. The shoulders are of much importance, and should be strong, so that the dog can last through a long day of work. Plenty of bone should be found in the leg, which should be well clothed with muscle and tendon, and should have a round, strong foot, provided with a hard sole. Stonehenge thinks that the pointer should be principally white, and they usually are so, with yellow, black, liver or lemon colored spots about the head. But the color does not make as much difference as the intelligence, patience and endurance of the dog in the hunting field.

The pointer, however, is not only useful as a sporting dog, he is a most companionable fellow, and capable of a deal of affection and fidelity. This may also be said of the setter, which is only less popular than the pointer as a field dog. The dog show magnates recognize three classes of setters—the English, the Irish and the Gordon. The setter is one of the spaniel family, one of Frederick Cuvier's subdivisions of the canine family. This dog takes his name, too, from the attitude he assumes when the game is found, and Darwin thinks that the crouching position is but preliminary to the spring upon his prey. Other English writers say that this crouching position was taught to the setter before the improvement in fowling pieces made wing shooting possible by the men who caught birds in nets. The dog would find the covey and would crouch on the ground, so that the men with the net could throw it over and thus snare the birds. It has now become instinct with this breed of dogs, and puppies do it before taking the first lesson.



CORA OF WETHERAL
(Champion English Setter.)

The English setter is probably most popular, but there is no room to enumerate his points. The Gordon setter is a black and tan, and is so named because for several hundred years the Duke of Richmond and Gordon have bred this strain. The Irish setter is a rich blood red, and has attracted much favor on account of the rapid work he does. When I was a boy I never went to any farm house without finding a well trained pointer or setter. Now they are not nearly so often kept by hard working farmers. His agriculture become so hard a trade as to extinguish the love of sport or is game too scarce to justify a farmer in keeping and training a dog? I don't pretend to answer this conundrum, but I suggest that a well bred and broken dog of either of these breeds would be just as useful about a farm house as a yelping mongrel, and a mighty sight more pleasant.

JNO. GILMER SPEED.

Since the current theatrical season began about 3,000 dramatic companies have started on the road from the big theatrical centers. Of these only 718 survive to show, 23 magicians, 35 variety shows, 15 minstrel troupes, 213 farce comedies, 65 melodramas, 190 society dramas and 18 tragedies. This shows that melodrama has fallen from first to third place in public favor.



No. 439.—Metagram.

Hark! what do I hear, 'tis the first of a horn! The hunters are out this beautiful morn; Lo! what do I see? 'tis a second—another; Here comes the whole pack, one after the other; Please guess my first, then perhaps you'll better; To find out my second, change the first letter.

No. 440.—Illustrated Numerical Enigma.



—St. Nicholas.

No. 441.—A Queer Thing.

This riddle though old is good enough to bear repeating. Probably many readers have never heard it. Who can guess it? What is that which has three feet, but no legs, is all body, but no limbs; has no toes on its feet, no head, moves a great deal, and never uses its feet for that purpose; has one foot at each end and the other in the center of its body?

This odd creature is very popular among ladies and with some men. It never walks out, but goes with one foot where its head might be, dragging the other foot behind. Those feet have nails, but no toes, no heels and no bones in the foot?

No. 442.—Numerical Enigma

(Composed of 65 letters.)

The 1, 2, 41, 5, 5, 38, 57, 15 is a song of lamentation.
The 23, 14, 32, 39, 3, 21, 30 is bravery.
The 11, 12, 58, 4, 6, 9, 27, 7 is submissively fond of a wife.
The 10, 32, 37, 18, 65, 34, 53, 54 is a dealer in gems.
The 16, 17, 50, 31, 23, 25 is to make a sound like a horse.

The 19, 30, 50, 46, 45 is a passageway.
The 51, 24, 35, 53, 38, 43, 21, 40 is an opaque crystalline mineral.
The 49, 64, 63, 33, 50, 60, 61 is a kind of outrage.

The 55, 42, 52, 44, 48 is part of a whale.
The 47, 12, 62 is to embrace.

No. 443.—Hidden Flowers.

1. An animal, and an article of apparel.
2. Part of the body, and tranquillity.
3. A pipe, and a kind of a flower.
4. A domestic animal, and to glide.
5. A girl's name, and a metal.
6. A color.
7. A vehicle, and a great people.
8. A bird, and an instrument with a sharp point.
9. Fragrant, and a vegetable.
10. An animal and a hollow vessel.

An Odd Kind of Arithmetic.

The half of eight, you say, is four; And what else could it be? That is one answer; there are more—Just listen and you'll see. Take 8 in twain—beneath and o'er You've 6, you must agree; Cut 8 the other way—before Your eyes is figure 3.

Key to the Puzzler.

No. 438.—Delphic Poetry: "Jack and Gill went up the hill," etc.

No. 439.—Geographical Acrostic: 1. Exeter. 2. Lunenburg. 3. Bombay. 4. Aberdeen.—Edna.

No. 439.—A Mathematical Nut.

15	15
6 7 2-15	
1 5 9-15	
8 3 4-15	

No. 431.—Word Squares:

M O A N S H A T C H
O C E A N A G R E E
A E R I E T R A D E
N A I V E C E D E D
S N E E R H E E D S

No. 432.—Concealed Words: Lo, he, flow, low, lower, owe, over, erst, flower, ha, hat, at, me, bout, out, wit, it, ring, in, an, what, he, the, ether, the, her, hey, scar, car, Carl, let, whit, orb, or, mat, ma, at, matter, ere, once, in, man, Tom, me, tan, an, any, thing, thin, hin, in, loveth, me, it, tome and perhaps others.

No. 433.—A Beheading: V-a-l-i-d.

No. 434.—A Valuable Puzzle:



The diagram must be folded across on the line 1 to 2 and the cut made at dotted lines 3 and 4. The pieces are laid over the diagram, as shown in our picture, and the words "Three Rubies" will be found. There are seven complete diamonds on the diagram, and these, added to the three rubies, make ten precious stones in all.

No. 435.—A Cross Word Palanology.

No. 436.—Charades: Lap-pet, For-age, Hum-drum.

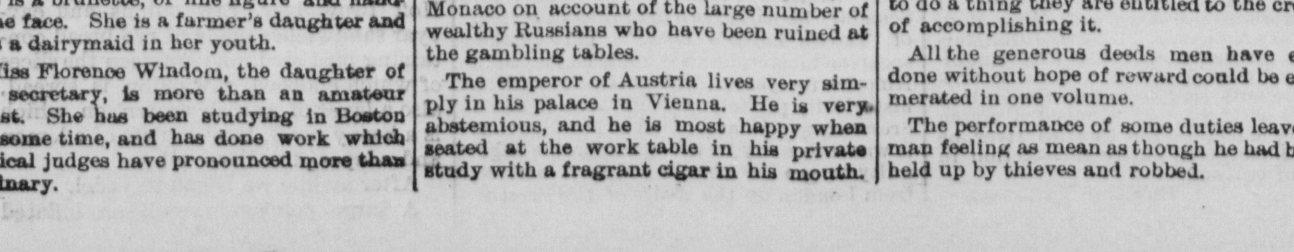
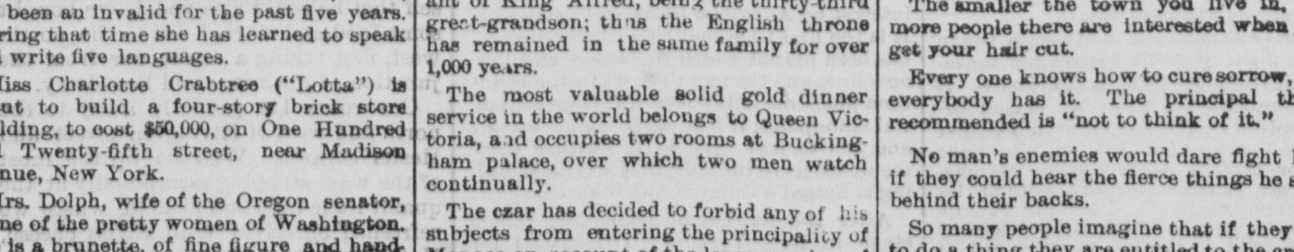
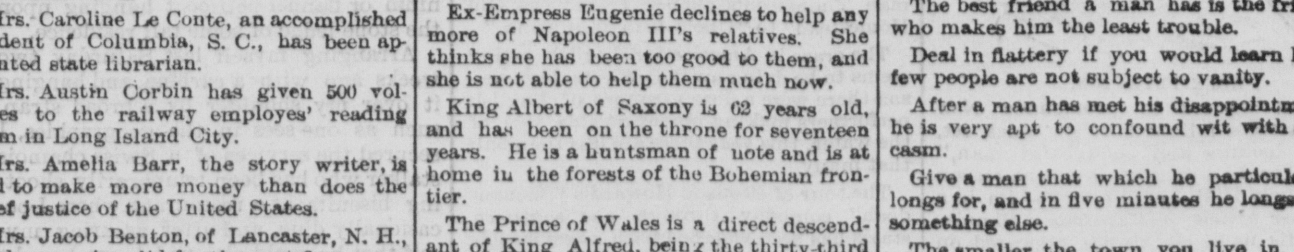
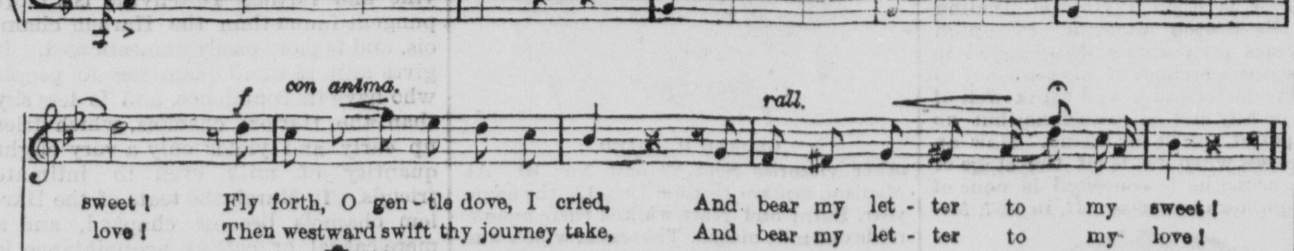
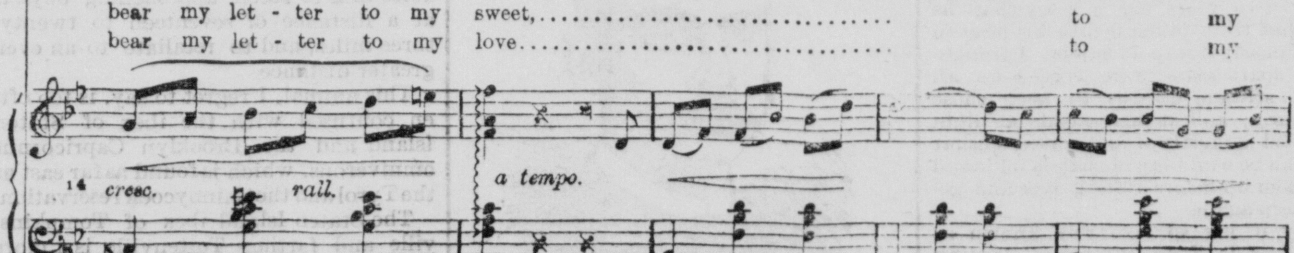
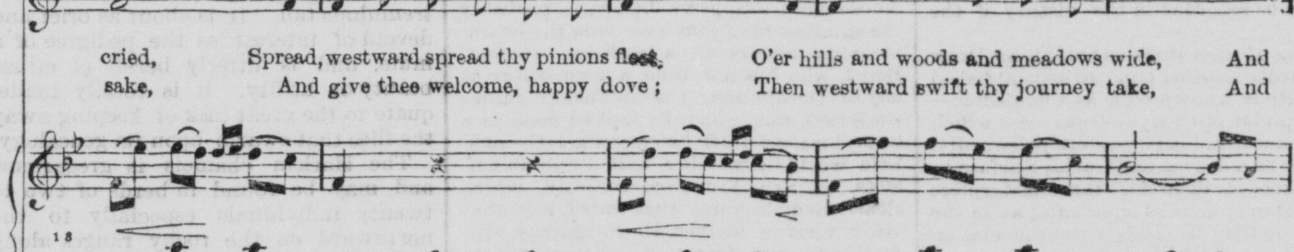
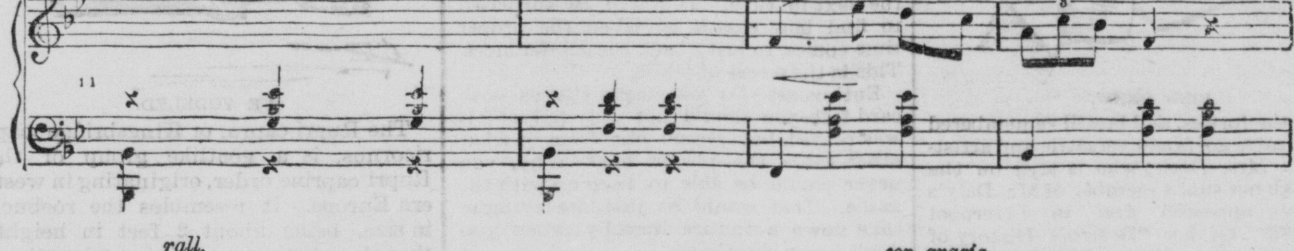
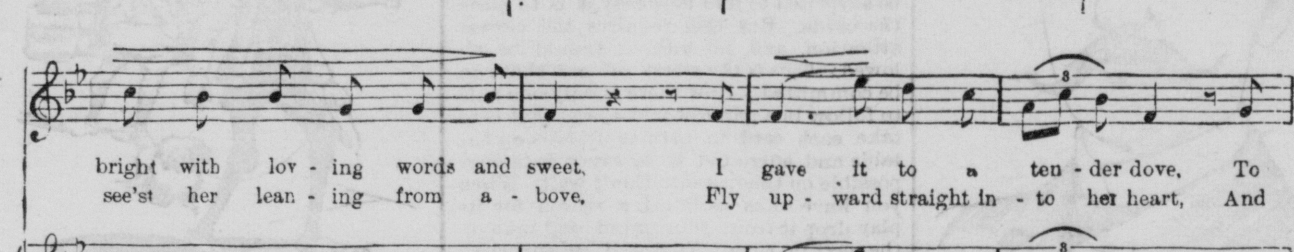
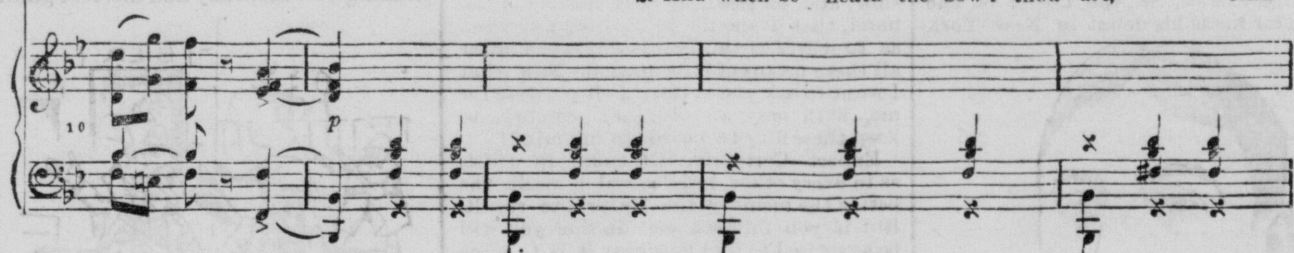
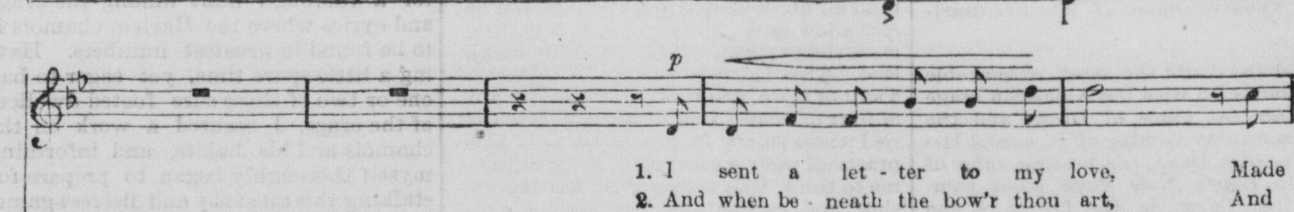
No. 437.—A Metagram: Right-eight—fight—right—night—right—eight—right.

No. 438.—Popular Publications: 1. The Century. 2. Danbury News. 3. Burlington Hawkeye. 4. Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly. 5. New Orleans Picayune. 6. Godey's Lady's Book. 7. Harper's Bazar. 8. Wide Awake. 9. Young Ladies' Journal. 10. Detroit Free Press. 11. The Delinquent. 12. The Judge. 13. Youth's Companion. 14. Harpers' Young People. 15. Good Housekeeping. 16. St. Nicholas. 17. Chicago Inter Ocean.

FLY FORTH, O GENTLE DOVE.

Words by F. E. WETHERLY.

Music by CIRO PINSUTI.



DAUGHTERS OF EVE.

The duchess of Portland has made a seal-skin robe, lined with sable, at an expense of 1,000 guineas.

Grace Greenwood is not writing much just now. All her spare time is devoted to charitable work.

Mrs. Caroline Le Conte, an accomplished student of Columbia, S. C., has been appointed state librarian.

Mrs. Austin Corbin has given 500 volumes to the railway employees' reading room in Long Island City.

Mrs. Amelia Barr, the story writer, is said to make more money than does the chief justice of the United States.

Mrs. Jacob Benton, of Lancaster, N. H., has been an invalid for the past five years. During that time she has learned to speak and write five languages.

Miss Charlotte Crabtree ("Lotta") is about to build a four-story brick store building, to cost \$50,000, on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, near Madison avenue, New York.

Mrs. Dolph, wife of the Oregon senator, is one of the prettiest women of Washington. She is a brunette, of fine figure and handsome face. She is a farmer's daughter and was a dairymaid in her youth.

Miss Florence Windom, the daughter of the secretary, is more than an amateur artist. She has been studying in Boston for some time, and has done work which critical judges have pronounced more than ordinary.

ROYAL FLUSHES.

Prince Chun, the father, brother and son of various emperors of China, died recently.

Rumor has it that King Kalakaua got away with the entire surplus of the Hawaiian treasury before he left Honolulu recently and lost it all at poker.

Ex-Empress Eugenie declines to help any member of Napoleon III's relatives. She thinks she has been too good to them, and she is not able to help them much now.

King Albert of Saxony is 62 years old, and has been on the throne for seventeen years. He is a huntsman of note and is at home in the forests of the Bohemian frontier.

The Prince of Wales is a direct descendant of King Alfred, being the thirty-third great-grandson; thus the English throne has remained in the same family for over 1,000 years.

The most valuable solid gold dinner service in the world belongs to Queen Victoria, and occupies two rooms at Buckingham palace, over which two men watch continually.

The czar has decided to forbid any of his subjects from entering the principality of Monaco on account of the large number of wealthy Russians who have been ruined at the gambling tables.

The emperor of Austria lives very simply in his palace in Vienna. He is very abstemious, and he is most happy when seated at the work table in his private study with a fragrant cigar in his mouth.

ATCHISON PHILOSOPHY.

For every man in love there are 999 men who think they are.

A woman will give up anything for love except the man she loves.

You can make a martyr of the meanest man on earth by killing him.

The best friend a man has is the friend who makes him the least trouble.

Deal in flattery if you would learn how few people are not subject to vanity.

After a man has met his disappointment he is very apt to confound wit with sarcasm.

Give a man that which he particularly longs for, and in five minutes he longs for something else.

The smaller the town you live in, the more people there are interested when you get your hair cut.

Every one knows how to cure sorrow, but everybody has it. The principal thing recommended is "not to think of it."

No man's enemies would dare fight him if they could hear the fierce things he says behind their backs.

All the generous deeds men have ever done without hope of reward could be enumerated in one volume.

The performance of some duties leaves a man feeling as mean as though he had been held up by thieves and robbed.

ASAD DAY AT THE CAPITAL

THE STATESMAN'S REMAINS REMOVED TO WASHINGTON.

The Train Met by the President, Vice President, Members of the Cabinet, Fifty or More Senators and Representatives and Many Others—The Remains Taken to the Lute Residence of the Secretary—The Funeral to Take Place Monday—A Man Loved by All.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The remains of Secretary Windom arrived in this city at 4:30 yesterday afternoon. The train was met by President Harrison, Vice President Morton, Secretaries Blaine, Proctor, Noble and Rusk and Postmaster General Wamamaker, Assistant Secretary Nettleton, of the treasury department, and a great number of treasury officials and employees and fifty or more senators and representatives. The remains were accompanied from New York by Secretary Tracy, Attorney General Miller and Private Secretary Hendley. The remains, escorted by a detail of troops, were taken to the late residence of the secretary on Massachusetts avenue. Secretary Windom's funeral will take place on Monday. His son, Wm. D. Windom, who was in Baton Rouge, La., has been heard from and is now on his way to Washington. The remains will be private service Monday morning at the Windom mansion, on Massachusetts avenue, and later in the day public services at the church of the covenant, on Connecticut avenue.

Both Houses of Congress Adjourned on the announcement of Secretary Windom's death. There is hardly a man in congress who has no recollection of Mr. Windom, and there was a manifestation of sorrow on all sides, which bespoke its own sincerity. His relations with men in both parties were cordial and his kindly manners and the sincere and frank character of his communications with them secured him universal respect and confidence. But two days ago he was before the committee on appropriations of the house discussing the sundry civil bill and members of that committee remarked upon the thorough understanding he had of every detail and of all the needs of his department. These expressions are not confined within party lines or measured by conviction as to public policy. Democrats and Republicans—silver men and anti-silver men—are equally sincere in their tributes to the deceased.

The President and His Cabinet have generally expressed their feelings in regard to the secretary's death through the executive order issued yesterday afternoon. Mr. Blaine, in conversation, spoke feelingly about Mr. Windom. He was, he said, a very valuable member of the cabinet, and had worked with intense zeal since he had entered upon the duties of the office in connection with the finances. His death was a great loss to the administration. He was exceedingly popular with the members of the cabinet. Mr. Blaine said, and he did not think that one of them had ever had an unfriendly word with him since the cabinet was formed. Postmaster General Wamamaker said: "It is the first break in the cabinet, and a great loss to the country. With his great ability there was every quality and grace to make an ideal man. Every one loved him. He had a bright mind, large experience and a gentle heart. He was the oldest man in the cabinet and had the youngest heart."

PERIOD OF OFFICIAL MOURNING.

The Death of Secretary Windom Virtually Closes the Social Season.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The death of Secretary Windom will, it is thought, virtually close the social season so far as the participation of the presidential, vice presidential and cabinet families are concerned. There were still three events of interest at the White House—that of Tuesday, Feb. 3, the reception to the army, navy and marine corps; Mrs. Harrison's afternoon reception, Saturday, Feb. 7, and the public reception on Tuesday evening, Feb. 10. The vice president and Mrs. Morton had cards out for two Saturday night receptions, to-day and Feb. 7. The postmaster general and Mrs. Wamamaker were to have given two Monday night receptions, Feb. 3 and 9, and Secretary and Mrs. Noble were to have given the evening of the 10th. It is certain that all of the events for the coming week will be recalled and the customary period of official mourning, which, in the case of the tragic events of last season, lasted a fortnight, will carry its present observance over to the lenten period.

NEW YORK BOARD OF TRADE.

Resolutions Inaugurate the Inimitable Services of Secretary Windom.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—A meeting of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation was held yesterday to take action upon the death of Secretary Windom. George L. Pease, the first vice president, presided. Ex-Secretary Bayard was present and paid a glowing tribute to the memory of the deceased. At the conclusion of Mr. Bayard's remarks resolutions in recognition of the inimitable services rendered his party and country by the late secretary were drawn up and adopted. It was further resolved that the resolutions be placed upon the records of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation and that a copy of them be sent to the family of the deceased. Mr. F. B. Thurber, in seconding the resolutions took occasion to pay a glowing tribute to the memory of the dead statesman. The president of the board will appoint a committee of fifteen, who will attend the funeral at Washington.

Financiers to Explore His Domain. NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—The news of the death of Secretary Windom shocked Wall street yesterday, but had no material effect on commercial or financial interests. The consensus of opinion among financial men generally was that the death of the secretary would not now, or even in the future, have any effect on the business interests of the country, but had it occurred a few months ago, when the financial crisis was at its height, it is freely admitted the result might have been disastrous. Prominent financiers declared that Secretary Windom's death was a sad loss and deeply deplored his demise.

INSURGENTS IN CHILE

Threaten to Bombard Every Port on the Coast if Their Demands Are Not Granted. BUENOS AYRES, Jan. 31.—According to advices received here desperate and sanguinary battles have been fought in the provinces of Chile between the rebel forces and the government troops. Many have been killed on both sides, but the reports are conflicting as to which side proved victorious. Fifteen thousand insurgents are massed at Quilota, province of Valparaiso, fifty miles from Santiago, and it is reported that they are contemplating an advance on the capital. The insurgents threaten to bombard every port on the coast unless their demands are granted by the government. President Balmaceda's forces have captured Iquique. The insurgents have been forced to withdraw from La-Pena, where, after a desperate engagement, 5,000 government troops compelled the insurgents to retreat to La-Pena.

CHINESE HORRORS.

Further Details of the Steamship Disaster—Twenty-Six Pirates Beheaded.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 31.—The steamship Rio Janeiro, which has arrived from Hong Kong, brought further particulars of the burning of the steamer Shanghai on Dec. 25. She had on board 400 Chinese passengers and one European, and carried a cargo of cotton. The cargo caught fire and the vessel was headed for the shore. The Chinese rushed overboard and were drowned in large numbers. Many were also burned to death. No accurate estimate of the loss can be made, but it was probably between 200 and 300. At Hoi How piracy has increased lately, and on Dec. 20, nineteen pirates were decapitated, and a few days later seven more. No trace has been found of the pirates who captured the steamer Naimoa.

CHARLES BRADLAUGH DEAD.

He Was an Atheist and a Sympathizer with Radical Revolutions.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—Mr. Charles Bradlaugh, M. P. for Northampton, who had been critically ill for some time past, died at 6 o'clock yesterday morning. At the moment of the coming of death Mr. Bradlaugh was in a state of insensibility. Arrangements have been partially effected to hold the funeral on Tuesday next. It will be of the simplest description, and there will be neither procession, mourning emblems, nor funeral services. Charles Bradlaugh was born in 1833. He was an atheist and a sympathizer with radical revolutions. In 1873 he made a short visit to the United States, lecturing in the larger cities.

Severe Snowstorms and Cold Weather.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 31.—Severe snowstorms and cold weather prevail in South Russia, and railroad traffic between Kharthouf and Mariak has been blocked by snow for a week. The cities of Rostoff and Taganrog are isolated.

Barker Bros. Resume Business.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 31.—Barker Bros. & Co., who made an assignment just ten weeks ago, resumed business to-day under a new name and with a new partner, in their former counting house at Fourth and Chestnut streets. The firm's name has been changed to "Barker & Co.," and J. C. W. Barker has been admitted to partnership. It has been known for several weeks that the Barkers have been endeavoring to make a settlement with their creditors by giving notes falling due one year from date for their entire indebtedness, and it was announced quite recently that over 95 per cent. of their creditors signed an agreement to that effect.

Seeking Speakers for the Banquet.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—A committee of the American club, consisting of A. J. Logan, James H. Willock and B. L. Wood, arrived here yesterday to secure speakers for the club's fifth annual banquet. They have not yet made their arrangements.

Fraudulent Divorce Lawyers Sentenced.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—Wm. H. Buttner and his partner, Hughes, the fraudulent divorce lawyers, were sentenced yesterday. Buttner was sent to prison for seven years and Hughes for five years.

LATE NEWS IN BRIEF.

Senator Quay says he knows nothing of the story that he is to make a speech in the senate in answer to the charges of his enemies in the late canvass. The Swiss federation has resolved to recall the commercial treaties with Austria and Italy, should Germany recall their commercial treaties with Switzerland. A heavy snow storm has been in progress throughout Iowa for the past thirty-six hours, which has left the snow eighteen inches deep on the level. Although the snow has drifted badly, railroad communication is as yet open.

J. Palmer O'Neil, of Pittsburgh; A. G. Spaulding, of Chicago; President Thurman, of the American association; Al Reach, of Philadelphia, and President Krauthoff, of Kansas City, are in Chicago holding an important conference on the baseball outlook.

Mrs. Eunice Beers died. She was 101 years old and was a daughter of New York's millionaire banker, the late Cyrus Strong, and was closely related to ex-President Hayes. In the early history of the territory of Nebraska she was influential in preventing a number of Indian massacres.

Plans for another sky-scraping building! A down-town Chicago district are being prepared by D. W. Dunham. The structure is a sixteen-story high, replacing all other erected, and will be erected on Dearborn street immediately north of the new Inter-ocean building. The estimated cost is \$750,000.

By the death of the Palmer house, Chicago, of Gen. C. B. Norton, of New York, the world's fair directory loses valuable aid. Since 1867, when he was commissioner from the United States to the Paris exposition, he had been actively connected with all the international exhibitions and first proposed the centennial exhibition held in Philadelphia.

Governor Hovey Does Not Like It.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 31.—Governor Hovey is displeased with the manner in which the investigation of Warden Murdock's management of the Michigan City prison is conducted. He says that the committee has no other purpose than to whitewash the management. He charges ex-State Auditor Bruce Carr with being implicated in Murdock's operations.

Coal Lands Transferred.

NEW CASTLE, Pa., Jan. 31.—L. S. Hoyt, of this city, has purchased from W. L. Scott his interest in the Clinton coal mines, and also about 500 acres of coal land in that vicinity. The mines have a capacity of 350 tons per day. In the fifteen years Mr. Hoyt has been manager and part owner of these mines, he has paid out \$4,700,000 in wages.

GENERAL TRADE REVIEW.

BUSINESS CONTINUES UNPRECEDENTED IN VOLUME

And Satisfactory in Character—A Volume of Business Larger Than in Any Other Year at This Season—Dry Goods Trade Very Satisfactory—Bar and Structural Iron Dull and Little Doing in Rails—Fair Trade Throughout the South—Lumber Trade Good.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: Business continues unprecedented in volume and satisfactory in character. Measured by clearing house returns, trade exceeds that of a year ago by about 2-1/2 per cent. in amount, and that means a volume of business larger than in any other year at this season. The tone of commercial circles throughout the country is hopeful and the money markets are now comparatively easy at nearly all points. The dry goods trade is, on the whole, very satisfactory for the season, and while buying is conservative, both in cotton and woollens, and prices are low enough to embarrass some branches of production, the trade is clearly on a more healthy basis, as well as larger in volume, than it was a year ago. The increasing demand for wool, though still confined to actual needs for consumption, proves that the current prices, low as they are, do not arrest production. Trade in boots and shoes and leather is somewhat retarded by monetary uncertainties. Sales in the northwest appear to exceed last year's, but it is doubtful whether eastern sales are larger, and from Philadelphia and Baltimore come some indications that southern sales may not be as large. In the manufacture and sale of machinery, implements and tools business seems to be larger than ever, and while copper, tin and lead are all a shade lower for the week, the consumption of each is very heavy. The embarrassment in iron and steel manufacture and trade is now clearly perceived to be the result of a marked shrinkage in demands for consumption. Bar iron is very dull, the demand for plates is very much smaller than was expected and for sheets irregular and unsatisfying, while structural iron is dull and lower. There is very little doing in rails at prices now nominally asked. The unsold stock of pig iron are now said to be 400,000 tons more than a year ago.

Accounts from Southern Cities indicate only a fair trade, with increasing receipts and lower prices for cotton at New Orleans. At St. Louis business is apparently strong, and building promises to begin earlier than usual; at Kansas City and Denver trade is fair; at Omaha dull, but at St. Paul excellent, as now having helped, and the flour trade at Minneapolis is aided by the rise in wheat. The lumber trade there is good, though logging in the northwest is embarrassed by lack of snow at many points. At Cincinnati manufacturers are active, especially in machinery, but Detroit is weak, but at Cleveland, in good demand, and at Pittsburgh there is no special change, though the glass trade is rather dull. Chicago notes larger trade than a year ago in nearly everything excepting dressed beef, the gains in hides and wool being especially heavy, and in dry goods and clothing sales are increased, with better collections.

Foot and shoe manufacturers do not report as many orders as they wish, but wool is active, with sales of 3,696,000 pounds for the week. Philadelphia reports a good demand for combing wool, encouragement in dry goods and shoe trade and improvement in paper, because of government award to Pennsylvania makers. The startling death of Secretary Windom caused a sudden fall in the price of bar silver from 47-1/2 to 46-7/8 cents in London, but no change whatever in the financial policy of the government is likely to result, though it may easily happen that a successor, however able, may not possess the fertility of resources which Mr. Windom has shown in meeting emergencies.

The business failures occurring throughout the country during the past seven days number for the United States 278 and for Canada 42, a total of 320 as compared with a total of 380 last week and 411 the week previous to the last. For the corresponding week of last year the figures were 291, representing 246 failures in the United States and 45 in Canada.

COMMANDER REITER'S CASE.

McCreary and Dalzell Hold Different Views on the Subject.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Congressman Dalzell denies the story sent out that he has made an arrangement with McCreary, of Kentucky, a member of the house foreign affairs committee, by which he will be able to bring up the case of Commander Reiter when the diplomatic appropriation bill comes up for discussion. McCreary says that he and Mr. Dalzell hold entirely different views on the subject of the capture of Commander Reiter. He believes that both Minister Mizner and Reiter deserved all the censure they received.

Troops Can Be Called More Quickly.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The secretary of war has issued an order transferring the military control of South Dakota from the department of Dakota, under the command of Brigadier General Brooke, to the department of the Platte, under the command of Brigadier General Rucker. The reason for this is that General Brooke has troops within easier call of Rosebud and Pine Ridge Indian Agencies than General Rucker, and in case of further trouble with the Sioux Indians at these agencies troops can be called much more quickly to the support of those at the agencies.

Lost the Money in Speculating.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 31.—Detectives yesterday arrested Fred White on a charge of embezzling about \$1,500 from Morgan & Co., ticket brokers of Chicago, for which firm he had been employed as cashier. White says he lost the money speculating on the board of trade.

Toledo Players Go to Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 31.—Manager Barnie, of the Baltimore baseball club, has closed negotiations with Pitcher Healy and First Baseman Worden, of last year's Toledo club. They yesterday signed contracts to play with the Baltimore club.

THE WORLD OF WANTS.



This column is the best read department in THE INDEPENDENT. The publishers are able to guarantee a careful reading of every advertisement inserted. Its usefulness has been particularly well proven in cases of articles lost and found. Hundreds of dollars worth of missing property has, through this medium, been restored to its owners. Copy must be left not later than 10 a. m. to insure insertion the same day. An even charge of 25 cents is made for six publications, advertisement not to exceed four lines.

LOST.
Please mention The Independent in reply, in order to advertisements under this head.

FOUND.
PLEASE mention The Independent in replying to advertisements under this head.

FOR RENT.
APARTMENTS—Two apartments of 5 rooms each on Muskingum street also one 4 room house on Stearns street. Inquire of W. A. Pitzner. 12-17

HOUSE—Of five rooms in good repair conveniently located. Call upon E. A. Jones, 128 East Tremont street. 22-17

HOUSE—The elegant property, No. 218 East Main street, now occupied by Geo. Goodhart. Possession given on two week's notice. L. G. 2-17

STOREROOM—Small store room for rent, on W. Main street, formerly Bucher's office; Call at Grace & Son's hardware grocery. 14-17

PLEASE mention The Independent in replying to advertisements under this head.

WANTED.
AUCTIONEER—Anybody requiring the services of an auctioneer, should apply to T. Getz. 28

CAR-MAKER—A good car-maker to take charge of shop, steady work guaranteed. Inquire of Michael Bar. 29

GENTLEMAN in office—Salary \$750. Expenses paid here if engaged—Enclose self addressed stamped envelope. Manager, Lock Box 462, Detroit, Michigan. 29

GIRL—A good steady girl for dish washer at Hotel Chalmers at once. 27

GIRLS—An experienced cook and a girl for second work. Apply at once to Mrs. W. C. Jacobs, 29 E. Main street. 29

HOUSE—To rent a small house well located near center of town. Address J. A. Beattie, 46 Park street. 14-17

LADY in office—Salary \$500. Expenses paid here if engaged—Enclose self addressed stamped envelope. Manager, Lock Box 462, Detroit, Michigan. 29

STOVE PLATE MOULDERS—Steady work through the year in Baltimore. Adl & Co.'s new shops at Aurora, Ill. Apply in person or by letter to Capt. James A. Venn, Sup't., Aurora, Ill. 29

WASH-WOMAN—Wanted at Jan Kees laundry, dry, apply at once. Minich Block. 12

\$75.00 to \$250.00 A MONTH can be made by those who are willing to work for us. Persons preferred who can furnish a horse and give their whole time to the business. Spare moments may be profitably employed, also. A few vacancies in towns and cities. J. F. JOHNSON & CO., 2600 Main St., Richmond, Va. 29

THE Independent will appreciate mention of this column, by those who find it useful.

For Sale or Rent:
HOUSE—A new house of 5 rooms, elegantly finished interior. Well located, on Richville Avenue. Inquire at 172 Richville Ave. 24-17

FOR SALE.
COWS—Two fresh milch cows—both young—One a Jersey. Enquire of H. Beatty, 276 East Main street. 29-17

HOUSE—A seven room house, No. 19 Wellman street, only five minutes walk from center of town. Any one wishing to purchase, please call at premises. 29-17

HOUSE AND LOT—Corner Hill and Chestnut street, seven rooms and summer kitchen. Lot 8x21 1/2; excellent well of water, cistern and city water. Inquire on the premises. 26-17

HOUSE—A 5 room house, No. 204 N. Clay street, in good repair, also good out building. Anyone wishing to purchase should call at premises. For sale cheap. 24-17

HOUSE—A ten room house on E. Main street, No. 288, in good repair also good out building. Any one wishing to purchase should call at premises. G. W. Castleman. 24-17

JERSEY COWS—Two first-class Jersey cows. Apply to P. G. Albright Administrator. 18

LIMESTONE—Crushed limestone for walks, in large or small quantities. Inquire of J. V. Skinner. 319-17

MODERN COTTAGE—One of the healthiest and most desirable locations in the town, ten rooms, eight closets and pantry, gas, etc.—five minutes walk from postoffice. Inquire at 21 Wellman street of Mrs. J. F. Paul. 19-16

PLATE GLASS FRONT—The large imported French glass windows and iron columns now constituting front of Diehlman's grocery. Apply at store. 27-17

PIANO—A good square piano. Will sell cheap as I expect to leave town. Mrs. A. J. Paul. 80-17

SCALES—A good pair of second-hand four ton wagon scales. Call on or address Albert M. Wither, Coal Dealer. 20-17

THE Independent will be obliged to those who send advertisement under this head, if they will kindly state that they were attracted by means of this paper.

SEE
GEORGE SNYDER

Before you buy your
BOOTS & SHOES.

No. 33 EAST MAIN ST.

The First National Bank.
MASSILLON, OHIO.

S. HUNT, President.
GEO. HARKS, Vice President.
C. STEESE, Cashier.
J. M. SCHUCKERS, Asst. Cashier.
Capital Stock and Surplus \$250,000.
Interest Bearing Certificates Issued
Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

REAL ESTATE

BULLETIN.
For Sale—Residences.

Four room house, South Erie street, corner lot \$1,400.
Four room (double) house, two east-athens \$2,000.
Six roomed house, double lot, Richville Ave. \$1,600.
Seven roomed house, Wellman street, \$2,700.

For Rent.
Store room, Stone Block.
Store room in Opera Block, now occupied by Goodhart Bros. Possession given April 1st, 1891.
Up stairs rooms in Park Row.

Business Property.
Ninety-two ft front on Erie street, on P. Ft. W. & C. Ry., and Ohio canal. Unexcelled location for manufactory.

Vacant Lots.
One lot on West Tremont street, \$435.
One lot on South Erie street, \$600.
Two lots on Wechter street, \$225.
Forty-two lots in Kent Jarvis' 2d add. \$800 to \$450.
Nineteen lots in my Richville Ave. add., \$225.
One lot on South Erie street, in Julia M. Jett's sub-division, \$500.
One lot on East Main street, best lot on the street, \$2,100.
One lot just off West Tremont street, \$800.
Six lots near the C. L. & W. and W. & I. R. R. roads, \$300.
Also have on my list many choice Western lands for sale or exchange, and many other bargains.

Easy Terms.
Long Time, Low Interest.
CALL AND SEE MR.

JAS R. DUNN,

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became a Man, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

BUCKLEN'S ARNICA SALVE.
The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly.

TIME TRIES ALL -- "BY THEIR FRUITS YE SHALL KNOW THEM"

UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS!

930 Patients Now Under Treatment!
34 Turned Away by him Pronounced Incurable.

DR. NICHOLLS,

THE CELEBRATED SPECIALIST
PERMANENTLY LOCATED AT

No. 14 North Cleveland Avenue, Near Court House, Canton

For the treatment and cure of

Chronic Diseases and Diseases Peculiar to Females.

HEALTH Is the Problem of Life

How to preserve it ought to be the study of mankind.

In presenting this notice to the public, I respectfully ask those in whose hands it may fall to give it their careful consideration. Having enjoyed a large and extended practice in Chronic Diseases for many years, I am confident that I am able to perform all that I profess, and that the remedies that I apply are calculated to produce the most satisfactory results. I cordially invite all who may be suffering, no matter what the disorders, to call upon me, and I will most cheerfully tell them if they have any disease and where it is located, and the organ or part affected, free of charge. Charges for Treatment Moderate. The Poor Treated for Half Price.

CATARRH

In its worst forms, and diseases that are caused by Catarrh, such as

Deafness, Weak Eyes, Hacking Cough, Sore Throat, Pain in Head, Bronchitis, Constant

Clearing of Throat.

All of which leads to hasty Consumption, are positively cured by DR NICHOLLS.

Over one-half of the persons troubled with Catarrh have an offensive breath which is very disagreeable and sickening to those with whom they come in close contact. Dr. Nicholls removes the bad breath in three treatments.

SYMPTOMS OF CATARRH

Constant disposition to clear the throat, hacking cough, dimness of sight, pain over the eyes, pain in one or both temples, roaring in ears, pain in the back of the head, nose stopped up, sick stomach, dizziness, poor digestion, no appetite for breakfast, you feel a general depression, imagine you have dyspepsia, liver trouble, lung disease, and you are treated by your physicians for various diseases, yet you get no better, and are advised to change climate, and the matter of a very short time you are a confirmed invalid.

Now, reader, why is this? We will tell you: Catarrh is an ulcer formed in the posterior nerves just above the uvula, the passage between the nose and the throat; the ulcer continues to eat and discharge a poisonous flow of pus, running down the throat into the stomach and lungs. This, my friend, is what causes the constant clearing of the throat. Can you wonder why you do not have good health with all this poisonous matter constantly running into your stomach? The remedy is applied directly to the ulcer, cleanses and heals in a few applications. The treatment is very simple and harmless.

DISEASES OF WOMEN FEMALE WEAKNESS DEBILITY AND ALL DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR.

Successfully treated, and a permanent Cure guaranteed in each case. Dr. Nicholls will guarantee a Permanent Cure in each and every case he may undertake of the following diseases, and if your case is not curable he will frankly tell you so: Deafness, Catarrh, Rheumatism, Epilepsy, Cancer, Goitre, (Big Neck) Diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Liver, Nervous and General Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bowels, Heart Diseases, Falling of the Womb, Prolapsus Uteri, Barrenness, Bronchitis, Constipation, Asthma, Night Sweats, Piles, Fissure and all other diseases of the lower Bowels. Also private, special and nervous disease of the Urinary and Sexual Organs.

YOUNG ME

Who have become victims of solitary vice, that dreaded and destructive habit which annually sweeps to an untimely grave thousands of young men of exalted and brilliant intellect, may call with confidence.

REMARKABLE CURES perfected in all cases which have been neglected or unskillfully treated. No experiments or failures. Parties treated by mail or express, but where possible personal consultation is preferred. Address with stamp enclosed.

Cases and correspondence confidential. Treatment sent C. O. D. to any part of the United States. Free Examination of the Urine.—Each person applying for medical treatment should send or bring from 2 to 4 oz. of Urine, which will receive a careful and microscopical examination.

CONSULTATION FREE

OFFICE DAYS EVERY DAY EXCEPT SATURDAYS.

AMONG THE CHURCHES.

THE NEW CHRISTIAN CHURCH
NOW READY TO BE OCCUPIED

Farwell Service To-morrow—Notes About Local Pulpits—Interesting Miscellaneous Information About All Denominations.

There will be a farwell service in the Christian church, at 10:45 a. m. As this will be the last Lord's day service in the old building, which has served as a place of worship for more than forty years, some reminiscences will be given, and a short sermon by the pastor. The Sunday school will meet at 9:30 a. m., as usual. Young people's meeting Wednesday evening at 7 p. m. The following Lord's day all services will be held in the Sunday school parlors of the new church, corner of East and Oak streets. We would be glad to have our friends meet with us both as we say "good bye," and "how do you do." C. C. Smith, pastor.

St. Paul's Lutheran church, corner Mill and Cherry streets, S. P. Long, pastor: Sunday school 9:30 a. m., fifth commandment explained in German at 10:30; installation of officers after German service. "Why some people will not be saved," at 7 p. m. The Rev. S. P. Long has not fully recovered yet, but hopes to be able to fill his appointments to-morrow. The public is invited.

The First M. E. church, corner of Main and East streets, preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school at 9:15; young people's service at 6 p. m. A. R. Chapman, pastor. All are welcome.

A FUTURE FULL OF HOPE.

Through the World Rings the Cry "Let the King Reign."

Look where we may, the future seems full of hope. The great world slowly and reluctantly, it may be, is still opening its eyes to the appalling spectacle of wretchedness, degradation and sin that lies so close to us on every hand. The cry of the afflicted and the down-trodden is heard at last. We refuse to acquiesce in what selfishness and cowardice assure us to be inevitable. The few who have taken upon their shoulders the burden of suffering humanity are beginning to find not only sympathy but help in their efforts to do battle with the evil power which now desolates so vast a portion of mankind.

The struggle must be long. No schemes however glorious, no devotion however generous, can win a sudden triumph. For at the best human progress cannot be measured from year to year; its movements, though sure, are imperceptible; only by generations can loss or gain be reckoned. But when a new spirit enters into the world, when the ideal of the few becomes the enthusiasm of the many, and the vision once seen only by lone watchers on mountain heights is revealed in its glory to the toilers on the plain, when a faith once dim and faint begins to stir with a new fire and a new life, we cannot for long be unconscious of such a change. And such a change is surely coming on. The long night with its darkness and silence is passing away, and through the awakening world rings the trumpet sound, "Let the king reign!"—Sunday Magazine.

My Strength.

Be our days many, or be they few, from any burden which God may see fit to lay upon us, our life may gain not only contentment but grandeur and nobleness.

My strength during all my life has been precisely this—that I have no choice. During the last thirty-six years God has twelve times changed my home and fifteen times changed my work. I have scarcely done what I myself would have chosen. The support of my life is to know that I am doing what God wishes, and not what I wish myself. My brethren, the best thing often which could happen to a man is to be thwarted in his favorite hopes. The old song sings the hope that in time of old age we may find one face at our fireside whom we loved when we were young; but I would say, far rather than that God grant that we may find him there in the home of our darkened life. Then all else will seem to us to be but dress.

When a man has nothing more to lose, when his hopes are all beyond the grave, when we listen without terror to the ebbings and flowings of the tide of life and the rush of its storms—then, after the night, to us the day will come back, and after the tempest a great calm. We know then that it is God's work, and that God loves us better than we can love ourselves. We know then that all our life is guided by him, so that we find consolation and contentment; and if we have those two things with us—consolation in all sorrows and contentment in any loss—we have the richest blessings which God can give us.—Archdeacon Farrar.

Unquestioning Obedience.

The history of Caleb shows what stalwart character grows out of implicit faith in God and unquestioning obedience. The man who "wholly followed the Lord," unmoved by example, opinion or opposition, was the man who became possessor of mountain heights. He was the man who took hold of the strongest intrenchments of evil because he believed God had given it to him to do, and that God would make him able to accomplish the task. The spirit that was in Caleb is just what we all need—implicit faith and unquestioning obedience.—Christian Advocate.

The Soul.

The soul is its highest sense is a vast capacity for God. It is like a curious chamber added on to being—a chamber with elastic and contractile walls which can be expanded, with God as its guest, infinitely, but which, without God, shrinks and shrivels until every vestige of the divine is gone and God's image is left without God's spirit. Nature has been revenge upon neglect as well as upon extravagance. Misuse with her is as mortal a sin as abuse.—Henry Drummond.

Full line of lamps and glassware at Ellery's Notion Store.

IN COLORED SOCIETY.

What a Large Circle of People are Doing and Talking About.

Mrs. Laura Boyd of Toledo is in the city.

To-morrow is communion Sunday at Grace chapel. It is hoped there will be a full attendance.

Mrs. James Goins has moved into her own home and will soon be ready to receive her friends.

Mrs. Marie Freeman, who has been visiting her cousin, Mrs. Emma Allen, has returned home to Cleveland.

Blind Tom is said to be in the almshouse. Where is his agent and his friends that were seeing to his interests? Probably they are holding to the funds. The negro never seeks the public institutions of his own free will.

There are some of the married ladies that certainly must make it lively for their husbands, with their tooth-aches, swollen faces, aches and pains in general—their slumbers are peaceful—they complain of their nerves. Have a little firmness with your nerves and it will be pleasant for your friends around.

There is a little yet of late-walking about—it would look better if shopping and grocery bills could be settled before 10 or 11 o'clock at night. The next point is if the ladies must have a brace for their nerves, don't go in the back door that place again; better buy it and take it home.

Afro would like some one to tell, through the columns of THE INDEPENDENT, what that big drum, suspended out of the third story window of George Snyder's block, means. What are the letters on it? For what use are they. AFRO.

AT THE COUNTY SEAT.

Snatches of News from City and the Court House.

CANTON, Jan. 21.—The memorial hall project is being revived by local Grand Army members. Captain Clark says that at the next meeting of the Canton Post the matter of building a hall to serve as a home for Stark county Grand Army members will be considered. He is heartily in favor of the project.

Ludwig Greenwalt, a tourist printer, has left town, and the police are trying to find him. He forged the name of Louis Ley to an order for one dollar, and passed it on the proprietor of the Germania House.

Mattie C. Edgington, of Massillon, has commenced suit for divorce in common pleas court from James O. Edgington. The petition states that the couple were married in June, 1888. In July, 1890 the defendant struck the plaintiff in the face, and five months after this he beat plaintiff and ordered her from the house. She wants a divorce and alimony.

R. W. McCauley, of Massillon, has been appointed administrator of the estate of James and Catharine Jacoby.

Marriage licenses have been issued to Frank G. Schoener and Catharine D. Schneider, Massillon; Grant Davis and Nannie Lozier, Freeburg, and John F. Stoner and Phoebe Weisgarber, Massillon.

LATE SALMAGUNDI NOTES.

Mr. George L. Hackett spent yesterday evening in Canton.

A number of small boys, while at play in the rear of the E. B. Baylies residence set fire to their play-house—which explains the alarm of fire about noon today.

Married: Pearson—Roseburgh—By Robert H. Folger, justice of the peace, at his office this morning, Jan. 31, Mr. Mark Pearson, of Sherrodsville, Carroll county, and Miss Elizabeth Roseburgh, North Lawrence, Stark county.

Albert Klein, the stage carpenter for the Midnight Alarm Company, who sued to recover \$40 for wages upon being discharged, withdrew the action this afternoon, accepting \$12.50, manager Pearson also paying the costs, \$5.

STRAY BITS.

It is said that the tourist season brings \$4,000,000 yearly into Switzerland.

It is estimated that 8,000,000 letters go through the world's postoffices in one year.

A man died recently in the Maine state prison who had been about fifty years in prison during a life of 79 years.

The large landed proprietors in Posen, in Germany, are said to be seriously alarmed by the threatened revolution in Brazil.

The largest linen mills in the world are not in Ireland or in Germany, but in Jaroslava, Russia, where 7,000 operatives are employed by one concern.

Under an old law still unrepealed a man who swears in a public place in Pennsylvania renders himself liable to a fine of 67½ cents for each naughty word.

Up to the end of October the loss from fires in the United States and Canada for the year 1890 was \$18,755,805 less than the corresponding months in 1889.

Grace church, New York, has an endowment of \$250,000, and its property is worth close to \$2,000,000. Its income from pew rents reaches about \$100,000 a year.

The government of Portugal, which, with a population of 5,000,000, has about \$700,000,000 in debt, with an annual interest charge which is considerably more than half of the revenue.

The Soudanese women wear no shoes, but decorate their ankles with bright bands of the more precious metals, when they can get them. They also wear rings on their toes.

As an inhalation, turpentine has proved of great service in bronchitis, pneumonia, pleurisy and other throat and lung affections. If you have a cough, sprinkle a little on a handkerchief and hold it to your mouth and nose for a few minutes, breathing the vapor, and note the relief.

Turpentine, in which is dissolved as much camphor as it will take up, is preeminently the dressing for lacerations, bruises and cuts. Its antiseptic action is equal to that of carbolic acid; it speedily stops the bleeding. Few, if any, ulcers, long resist its continued application.

Turpentine is a sure antidote for phosphorus, such as children often swallow when they lurch on match heads. Five or ten drops floated on water should be given ever hour until the danger is past. No oily or mucilaginous substances should be taken. If the stomach is unable to retain it, it may be given as an enema in double the quantity.—Boston Globe.

ECHOES FROM THE SHOPS.

NOTE AND COMMENT ON MEN AND THEIR DOINGS.

A Peculiar and Painful Accident—Important Changes and Improvements About the Works—That Unfortunate Case Comes Up Again.

A PECULIAR ACCIDENT.

Down here in this little world of wood and iron and developed muscles, the every day bumps and scratches that men receive are only considered as thrown in with the day, and but little concern is shown by those close by, much less those in a remote part of the works, unless a man gets a thump something in the nature of a mole kick. While Jacob Smathers and Lorenzo Foltz were removing a heavy trestle from the automatic engine machine shop, on Wednesday, the top of the trestle struck the top of a door frame with such force as to cause one of the cross pieces of the trestle to strike Mr. Foltz a terrific blow on the chin and which might easily have broken his neck had he received it full in the neck. Mr. Foltz, with others, went up stairs to dinner, but his neck became stiff and his tongue began to swell so that he was compelled to go home, and has not been back since. Mr. Foltz lives at Richville, and his injuries, which were much more serious than at first supposed, are receiving the attention of a physician.

SHOP MEN AND THE CITY HALL.

Opinion is very much divided here in relation to the questions now uppermost in the minds of the people of this city. While there are many ardent supporters of the city hall project who argue that it can be made a source of revenue to the city as well as a convenience and an ornament, and this without impairing the plan of bonding the city for other improvements, there are many who strenuously oppose the erection of a city hall, as unnecessary and interfering with the scheme looking to the location here of additional manufacturing. Again, there are those who favor a city hall and object to giving a boom to any manufacturing concern to induce its location in this city, and still others who are as strongly against both propositions. That it will be seen that a vote on these questions would produce a sadly mixed result.

CHANGES IN THE DEPARTMENTS.

The changes in many of the principal departments here, made possible by the addition of the large new building, have paved the way for improvements that give an appearance of completeness and a degree of convenience to the entire plant that has long been desired, and which, in the way of advantages, surpasses anything of the past. As one of the finishing touches an office is now being completed in the first room of the corner structure, as you enter, where some of the clerical work now performed in the main office, and which has a more direct daily application to the large working force, will hereafter be discharged. The superintendent's office, which is directly opposite and which has been much crowded by the volume of business transacted in it, is to be enlarged to fit the requirements of a station, through which pass the papers that reach out in every direction, penetrating all the ramifications of this vast institution, guiding the collection of the thousands of pieces which, when assembled, constitute the magnificent machinery, of which we are all so proud.

THE LIZZIE ROBERTS CASE.

Since all that was written in reference to the Lizzie Roberts case could not appear in these columns yesterday we desire to say that what did appear touching this subject has developed the fact that a number of staid and true men, who have been neighbors to the family and have ground their teeth in silence, had pledged themselves to furnish the money to secure counsel to fight Miss Lizzie Roberts' case, should it have come to that—the bitter end. It is some consolation to know that there are men who do not forget that they have daughters of their own. They assert that no one familiar with the case believes there was any charge of immorality on the very best citizens of the West Side de-nounce the cowardly prosecution in the most measured terms. It is the mean, cringing, servile nature of some men to fawn upon the strong and crush the weak. This is the class of men who gloat over the misfortunes of others, but when they lend themselves to the infamous purpose of casting a shadow on the life of a defenseless girl, that would stalk in her path wherever it wended, they become loathsome to the meanest. We are convinced that the entire court, officer and all, must have been disgusted, as the only purpose the case could have served would have been to furnish food for gossip and win the disgust of every man of good blood.

The girl may not have had the benign influences hovering around her that others more fortunate have enjoyed, but she deserves pity rather than scorn, and that she has been wilfully and maliciously lied about there is abundant proof, as any one could be convinced could they hear what her father has to say, let alone what some men in town know that would not sound well in polite society. This is not written as an effort to make a heroine of Miss Lizzie Roberts, but out of respect to her family and because she is a woman, even though she is poor. We regret the embarrassing publicity of this as much as we regret that the beginnings of others have made it necessary.

Where is Thomas Kelley?

An item in yesterday's "Echoes from the Shops" told of the departure from his home, corner of Muskingum and Charles streets, of blacksmith Thomas Kelley, the impression being that he has deserted his family. Mrs. Kelley was seen to-day and said: "I know nothing about it except that he left home in a good humor and said nothing about leaving town. I have it from responsible people that he will return in three or four days." The woman seemed to be depressed in spirit.

Anything in the line of household goods, handkerchiefs, ribbons, notions, jewelry or toys can be procured for less money at Koons's mammoth Variety Bazaar than at any other house in the city.

The want column is authority on "situations and help wanted."

Solid tub oysters 35c per quart at Al bright & Co.'s.

Boys' watches for from \$4.50 to \$6.00 at Von Kanel's.

A SPEEDY TROTTER.

The Son of Coxey's Acolyte That Showed a 2:20 Gait as a Yearling.

Kentucky turfmen, says the New York Sun, are ever on the lookout for sensations or prospects of such, and among the trotter fraternity one of the latest stories concerns a colt owned by Col. R. P. Pepper, of Frankfort. With the coming '91, he, like all standard-bred foals of 1889, is two years old, as Jan. 1 is fixed as the common date from which all ages are reckoned. Pilgrim is the appropriate name of Col. Pepper's promising colt, his sire being Acolyte and his dam Cathedral. His education began last season, when he developed a sure turn of speed and impressed his owner that he was more than an ordinary trotter. Soon after the breeders' meeting at Lexington in last October, a Sun correspondent visited Frankfort and saw Pilgrim, along with others of Col. Pepper's horses kept near the Kentucky capital.

After Onward, Noval, and other famous trotters were led out, Col. Pepper remarked: "Now I will show you the fastest colt in the world." A groom, mounted on a mustang, came out leading a substantial-looking brown colt, and going to the head of the home-stretch started the baby trotter. Like an old campaigner the yearling dropped his head and squared away, coming so rapidly with a sweeping, powerful stride that he actually carried the runner along, and was ahead of him all the way. This is the same colt, Pilgrim, whose doings are now chronicled, and he could then show a gait much below 2:30. Col. Pepper said he was confident that Pilgrim could have beaten 2:30 as a yearling, but he preferred to wait another season before sending him for a record.

The youngster comes honestly by his speed, as his sire, Acolyte, took a record of 2:21 at five years, and could have repeated that last season when he was in the Grand Circuit, but for the fact that he met so many faster competitors in all his races. Col. Pepper sold Acolyte for \$40,000 to J. S. Coxey, who has a farm at Dixiana, and tried to get him back at a larger figure without success. According to the transcript, he has refused \$15,000 for Pilgrim, and declines to put a price on him while more than one horseman at Lexington will wager that the colt could speed a 2:20 gait as a yearling.

Mr. Coxey in Pittsburg.

The Pittsburg Dispatch says: "What promised to be an interesting and important horse sale was completely killed yesterday. J. S. Coxey, of Eminence, Ky., arrived in the city with the intention of buying Ironwood, the trotting horse owned by James Macafee and trained by Mr. Samuel Keys. Ironwood is a good and promising trotter, as local patrons of the track know. Messrs. Keyes and Macafee wanted \$5,000 for the gelding, and this was too much for Mr. Coxey to pay. His great objection to Ironwood was the fact that the horse is a gelding, and Mr. Coxey thought \$5,000 too big a figure for a trotter of the kind. The deal is, therefore, completely off."

Mr. Coxey stated, during a conversation yesterday, that he has engaged John Splan to drive his horses this year. Mr. Coxey's two principal goers are Acolyte, 2:20, a trotting stallion, and Emma, a pacer, record 2:16½. Mr. Coxey is certain that each horse can improve its record if under the care of a good driver. It is thought that the station can reduce his mark to 2:15. At any rate Mr. Coxey thinks that it can be done and will try to have it accomplished. Emma, he says, ought to get to 2:12. She did very poorly last year."

The Neighborhood Press.

THE BEST THERE IS GOING. John McBride gets up readable labor matter in THE MASSILLON INDEPENDENT.—Cleveland World.

A COMPLIMENT FOR THE MAYOR.

The mayor of Massillon set a good example by firing one of the stamping, whistling boy nuisances \$3.00 for boisterous conduct at a school. We have a lot of boys here in Doylestown who ought to have a dose of the same medicine.—Doylestown Journal.

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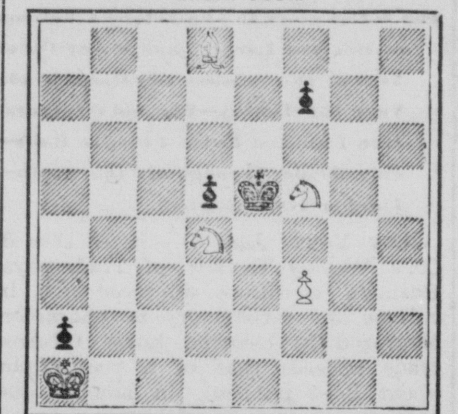
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PROBLEM NO. 3, BY DAVID HAY.

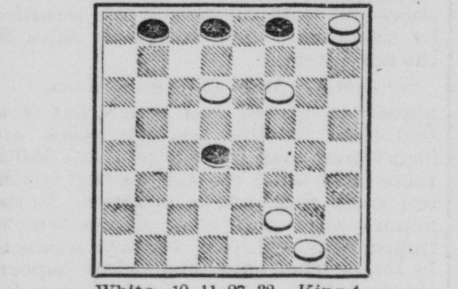


WHITE FIVE
White to move and mate in four moves.

SOLUTION TO CHESS PROBLEM NO. 1.
Mr. W. H. Lyons, in sending us the answer to it says: "Anderson's Chess Problem would pass muster with the modern school were it not for a certain awkwardness in the grouping of the four white Pawns. The solution is:
1 Q to E3. a) Q to Q.
2 P to Q7. b) P to Q7.
3 Rates. P. becoming either Kt or Q as may be necessary.
(a) 1 Kt to B3 disch. 2 Kt interposes.
1 Q to Q ch. 2 Kt interposes.
1 Q to Kt mate.
The old professor could make problems as well as play chess.

POSITION NO. 33.—BY ISAIAH BARKER.

CAMBRIDGEPORT, MASS.
Black—1, 2, 3, 15.



White—10, 11, 27, 32. King 4.
White to move and win.

GAME NO. 375.—"DENNY SUTER."

EDGEMONT VS. PHILANDER.

10-14 8-11 (b) 14 18 8-11 6-31
23-10 4-7 23 23 14 30 25 18-9
6-10 4-7 9 18 22 30 31-26
22-17 22 17 (d) 36 32 (c) 31 22 32-17
11-15 15 18 (e) 11 15 5-9 26-33
17-13 32 37 53 14 14 5-9 6
2-6 18 22 15 31 10 14 Draw
22-23 24 30 (f) 28 19 17 10
(a) White may with safety follow or "copy" any opening move which Black can make.
(b) 14-17, 21-14, 9-25, 29-22, 10-14. Drummond (1888) calls this a White win. Is he right?
(c) 14-18 draws; so does 14-17, 21-14, 9-27.
(d) 29-25, 15-18. Black wins.
(e) Losing move. Correct play is 14-18, 23-14, 9-18, 17-14, 21-14, 6-10, 14-18.
(f) Try 20-25, 14-18 and make a note of White's astonishment.

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